

PETER D. CONLEY

PRESENTS

Paderewski

EXPOSITION AUDITORIUM, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 9, 1939

PROGRAM

(Subject to change)

Variations in F Minor Haydn
Rondo, A Minor Mozart
Sonata, Opus 57 (Appassionata) Beethoven
Allegro assai
Andante con moto
Allegro ma non troppo
Presto

INTERMISSION
(Five Minutes)

Ballade in F Minor }
Nocturne in B Major, Opus 62 } Chopin
Mazurka, F Sharp Minor, Opus 59 }
Impromptu Schubert
Isolde's Love Death, from "Tristan and Isolde"
Wagner-Liszt

STEINWAY PIANO

RCA-VICTOR RECORDS

MANAGEMENT: NBC ARTISTS SERVICE

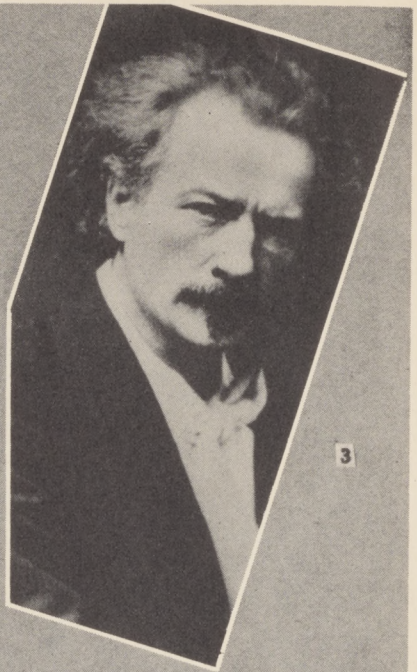
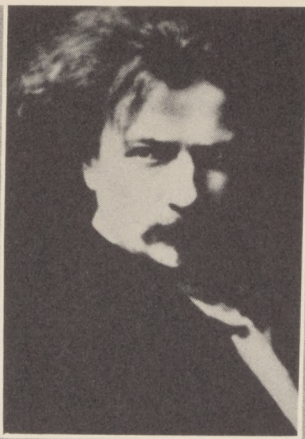
GEORGE ENGLES, Managing Director
RCA Building, New York City

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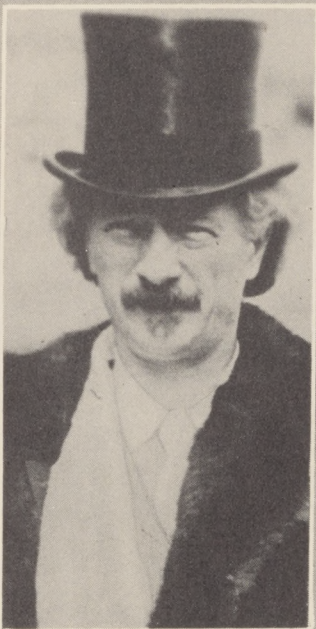
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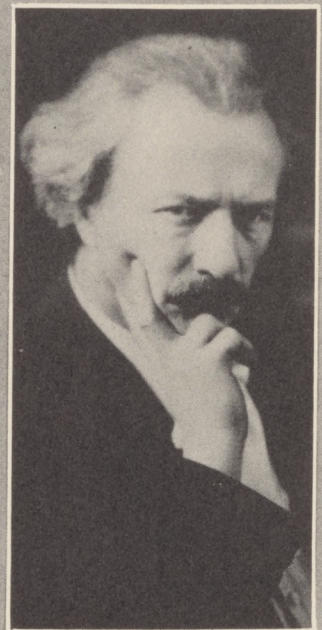
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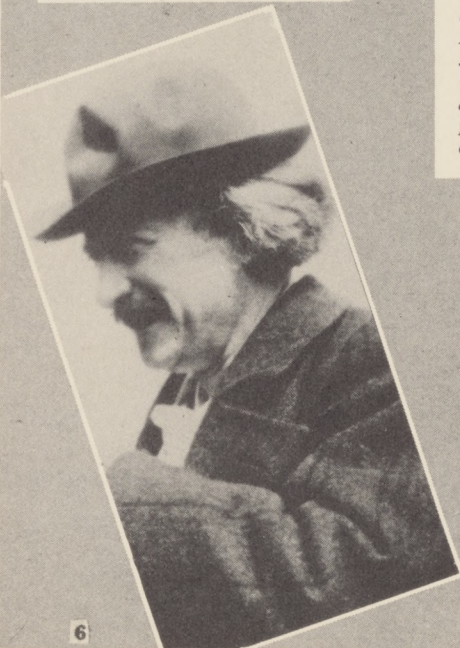
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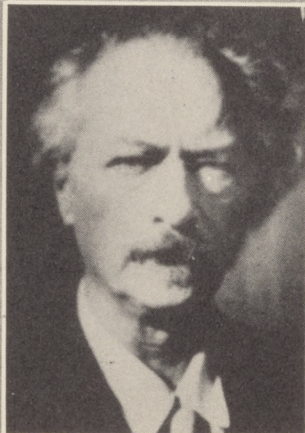
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PIANIST . . . COMPOSER . . . STATESMAN

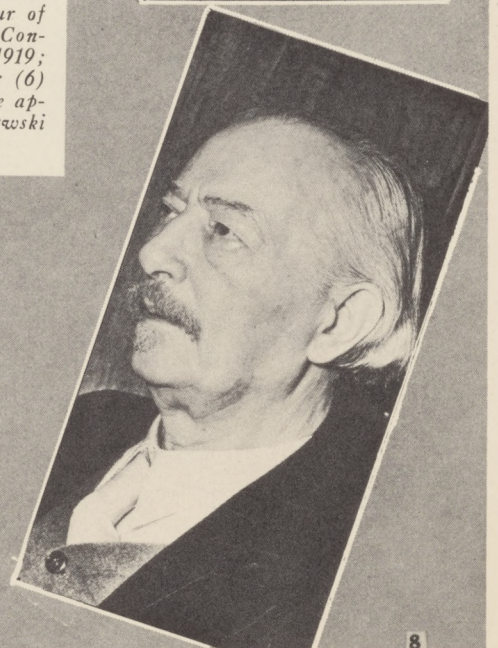
Center: Paderewski at the age of 10; (1) at the time of his debut in Vienna, 1887; (2) on his first tour of America in 1891; (3) as director of the Warsaw Conservatory in 1909; (4) as Premier of Poland in 1919; (5) when he returned to the concert stage, 1922; (6) arriving for a tour of America in 1928; (7) as he appeared on his last American Tour; (8) Paderewski of today.



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For inside papers 7

First West Coast Visit

L. E. BEHYMER
introduces
the Young Genius

Paderewski

to Los Angeles Audience February 7, 1896

241 S. Spring Street.

Patented

New Los Angeles Theatre.
H. C. WYATT, MANAGER.

PROGRAMME
Friday Night and Saturday Matinee,
February 7 and 8
1896

L. E. BEHYMER
presents

Piano Recital
by
Paderewski.

Friday Eve., Feb'y 7, at Eight O'clock.

SONATA, C major, op. 53. Beethoven
Allegro con brio,
Adagio molto,
Rondo. Allegretto, Moderato, Prestissimo

IMPROMPTU, B flat major, op. 142, No. 3. Schubert
FANTASIE, "Midsummer-Night's Dream"
..... Mendelssohn Liszt

NOCTURNE, G major, op. 37, No. 2
MAZURKA, B minor op. 33, No. 4
ETUDES, F major, No. 3
G flat major No. 91 op 25

BERCEUSE.
WALSE, A flat major, op. 34

CAPRICE, op. 14
MENUTTO, op. 14
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 2

Steinway & Sons Pianos used at all the Paderewski
Recitals Southern California Music Co General
Southern Agents, 216-18 W Third St
Paderewski Season 1895-96, under the direction of
Hugo Goerlitz, and John C. Frier, C F Tretbar,
General Manager

The Plants on the Stage are from Wm. S. Lyons & Co. 440 S Broadway
The Mantels on the stage are from Collins Brothers. 213-215 Sixth St.
The Bric-a-Brac on the stage is from Samuel Meyer. 349 North Main St

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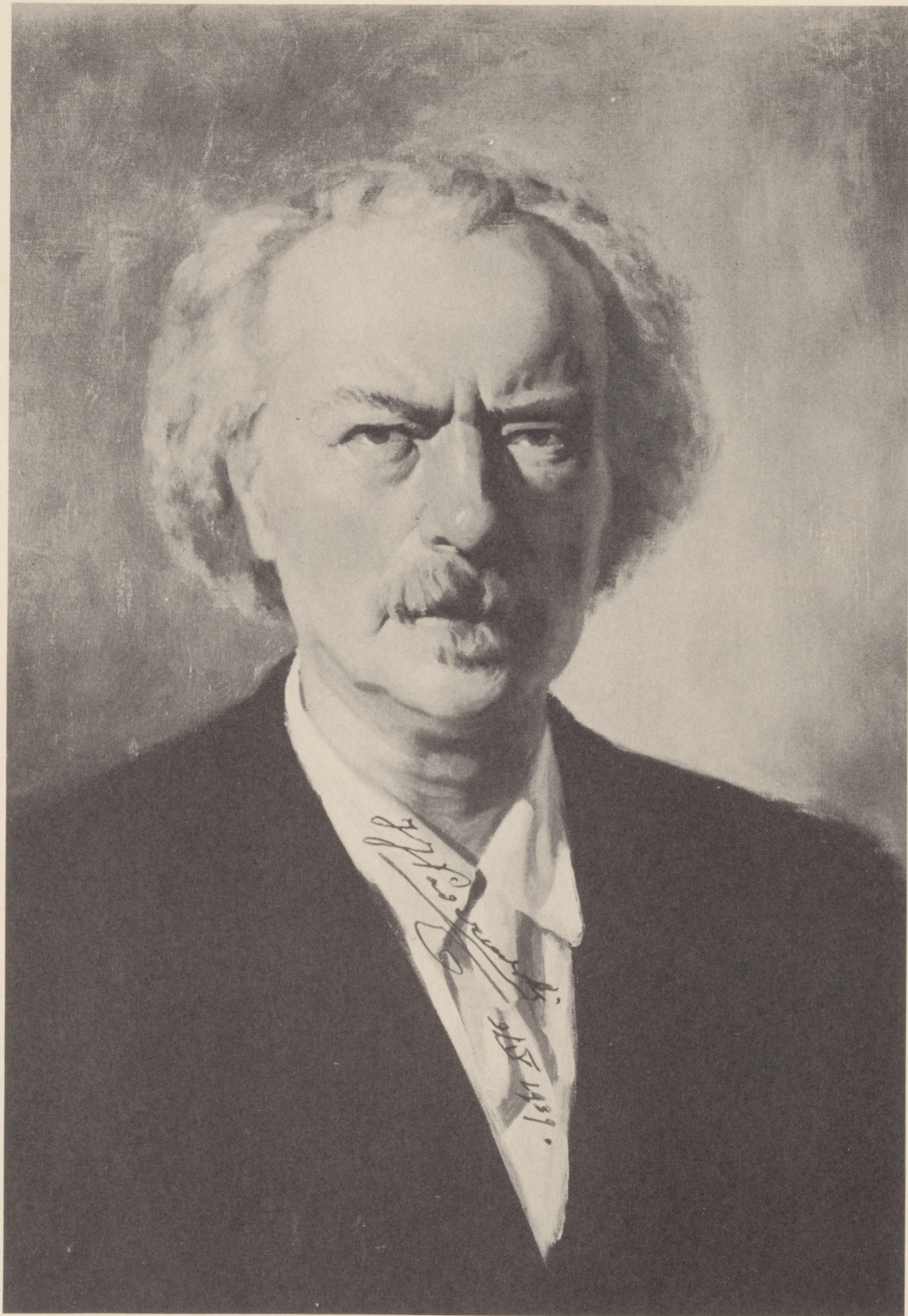
Reproduction of the New Los Angeles Theatre Program
(Now Lyceum Theatre, 241 So. Spring St.)

Wendt

PROCESS

BOONTON, N.J.





THE GREAT PADEREWSKI

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI has been a dominating figure among artists of the world for half a century. One of the really momentous happenings in the world of music in 1939 is the return of this distinguished man to the concert stage for a brief tour.



PADEREWSKI first visited the United States forty-seven years ago. He returned frequently until the period when he retired to serve his native Poland first as emissary to Washington and later as the first Premier of Poland. When he retired from politics his fortune had been dissipated in promoting Poland's development as an independent country. So in 1922 he returned to the concert stage.

Ignace Jan Paderewski was born on November 6th, 1860 in the village of Kurylowka, in the province of Podolia, that part of Poland which was at the time, and still is Russia.

His father, Jan Paderewski, belonged to the Polish landed gentry, which formed the bulk of the Polish nation and were essentially agricultural. His mother, nee Nowicka, was the daughter of a professor of the Vilna University, whom the Russians had exiled to Siberia for being too patriotic. Thus it happened that the mother of the future liberator of Poland had been born herself in Kursk, a Siberian town to which Russia deported most of her political offenders.

In 1863, during the last Polish insurrection, Ignace suddenly became deprived of parental care through the death of his mother and the incarceration of his father for having participated in the patriotic uprising. At the age of three, the pianist-to-be witnessed the burning of his village, the slaughter of its inhabitants, and cried his heart out at the sight of ruthless Cossacks leading his father away to jail. During the few months absence of the older Paderewski from home, Ignace and his five year old sister went to live with an aunt.

These gruesome events probably had much to do toward awakening in the soul of the

youth, the patriotic feelings, which later on had so much influence upon his destiny.

Childhood Episode

IGNACE Jan Paderewski's childhood was not a happy one. While an infant he lost his mother and received but little attention from his father. His sister, Antoinette, was his best friend who, although but two years older, mothered him through the early stages of his life.

Little Ignace's greatest pleasure, in those days, was to play host. Even when he was too young to know anything about the art of writing or spelling, he used to scribble incomprehensible notes on bits of paper supposed to be invitations for tea, and addressed to children in the neighborhood. These meaningless scripts were distributed by "sister" who explained their purpose by word of mouth.

When the guests arrived they were received by Ignace and Antoinette in a loft, where tea was served in miniature cups in the midst of old trunks and venerable pieces of furniture which had outlived their days of usefulness. Tea and cakes having been duly consumed, Ignace divided his guests into two camps, enemy camps of course, representing the Polish and Russian sides. Mounted upon a wooden horse, a toy sword in hand and national Polish cap with a peacock feather on his head, Ignace lead the Polish army to the attack of the Russian enemy. Oftentimes, the guests went home very much bruised. On other occasions, it was Ignace's lot to bear on his face, for many days, the scars of battle. "Some day I'll save Poland just like that," declared young Paderewski after each victory.

Makes Debut in Vienna

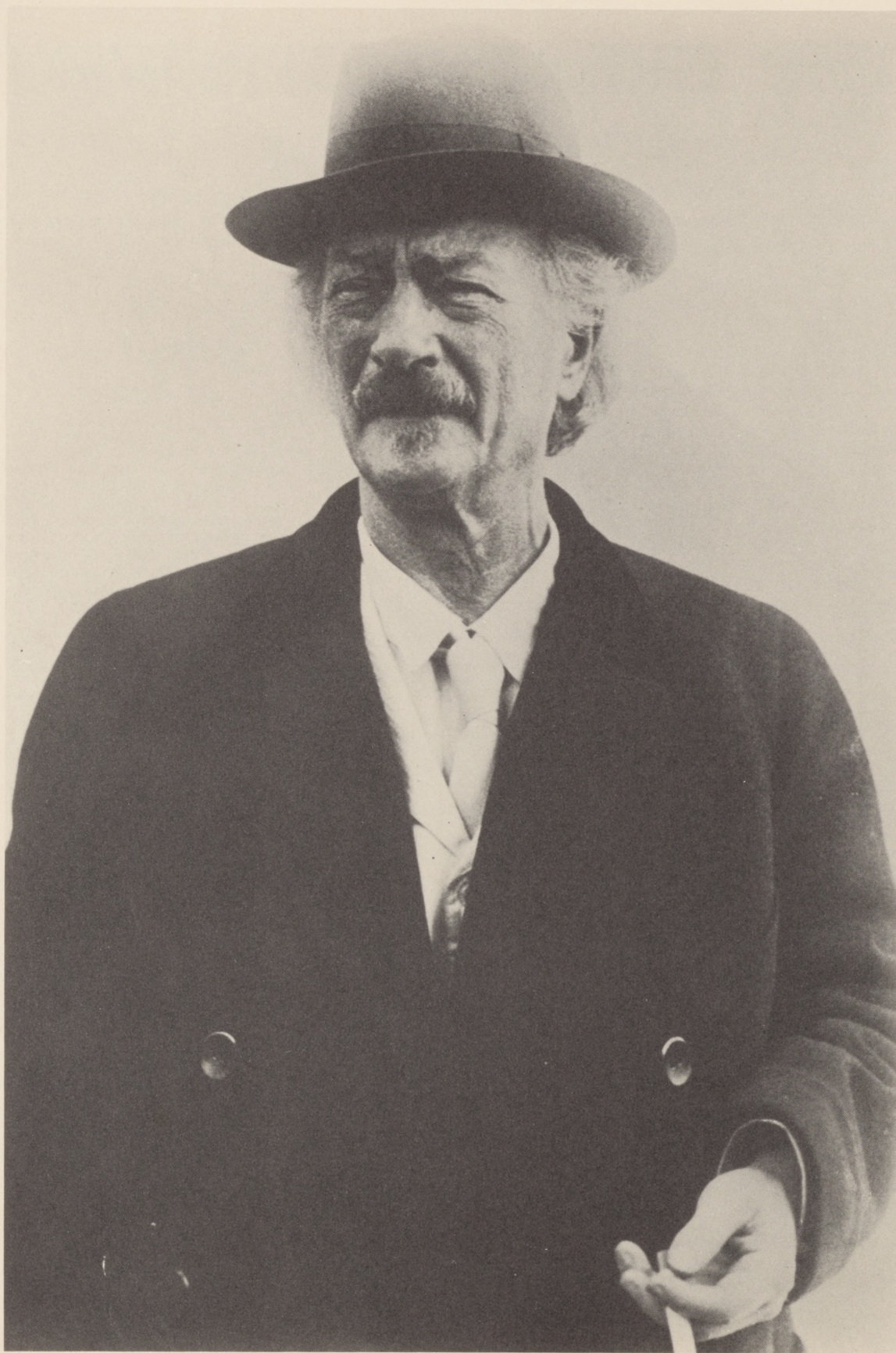
PADEREWSKI made his debut in 1887 in Vienna. His appearance with the Lamoureux Orchestra in 1888 in Paris marked the beginning of his fame. In 1890, London hailed him as the "master pianist." The following year he made his first visit to the United States. Taking this country by storm the handsome young pianist with the shock of red hair was obliged to give 107 recitals that season, instead of the eighty originally planned for.

The current tour is his twentieth in the United States. When the World War was declared he used the piano to help his stricken Poland. He gave scores of concerts for the benefit of Polish relief. He plunged into the thick of things and distinction as a statesman no less pronounced than as a pianist.

Paderewski, Its Statesman

HE made hundreds of speeches, and although his English at the time was practically perfect, he took two lessons a week to polish it. He became a brilliant orator in three languages, — English, Polish and French. He helped raise an army of 25,000 Poles in America.

In 1917 he closed his piano to become the official Polish emissary in Washington, receiving the appointment through a Polish committee in Paris. It was largely through his efforts that Poland was made a free state. He became its first premier. Political strife led to his retirement at the end of 1919 and he



◆ THE GREAT PADEREWSKI ◆

withdrew to Morges, out of political life forever.

Poland still regards him with reverence and gratitude for his immense service during the Peace Conference. He surprised hardened statesmen there by his wide knowledge of European affairs and his practical, conservative judgment. His speeches at the conference made a great impression because of his unusual endowment as an orator, one which combined passionate feeling with clarity and exactness of thought. The personal friendships of many Allied statesmen were an important factor. Lloyd George, for example was opposed to many of the Polish claims, but he liked Paderewski and once or twice gave him warning of undercover anti-Polish moves.

When world affairs claimed him he said farewell to his instrument, intending never to play it again. It remained silent for six years. But when he retired from political life his personal fortune had been practically exhausted in promoting the development of Poland as an independent country. He

returned to the concert stage in 1922 and was welcomed back with frenzy.

How Paderewski Lives When on Tour

DURING the eminent artist's American tour he lives entirely on a private Pullman car, as he has on most of his previous tours.

Paderewski travels in a private car as a matter of convenience. It saves him the trouble of having to get up at an early hour to catch a morning train, or wait around for a late one following an evening concert. To get a good hot freshly prepared dinner at a hotel at midnight is often difficult.

The car has as nearly as possible the appointments of a home—his piano, his own books, comfortable chairs and attractive hangings. It has its own lighting and heating system so that it can be side-tracked without

losing any comforts. It is connected by telephone with each city where Paderewski stops for a concert. It has a special chef and accommodations for the pianist's entourage of seven people.

The routine of the car is always the same. Paderewski wakes late, rings for tea, then goes through an hour of daily dozens. He practices three or four hours a day, but only when the train is standing still. Those who have toured with him tell of how in the evening when the car is side-tracked, Paderewski will start playing. Outside his window a brakeman stops to listen, then an engineer, then other yard employees until a fair sized group is standing silently beside the car, listening with rapt attention to this wonderful music.

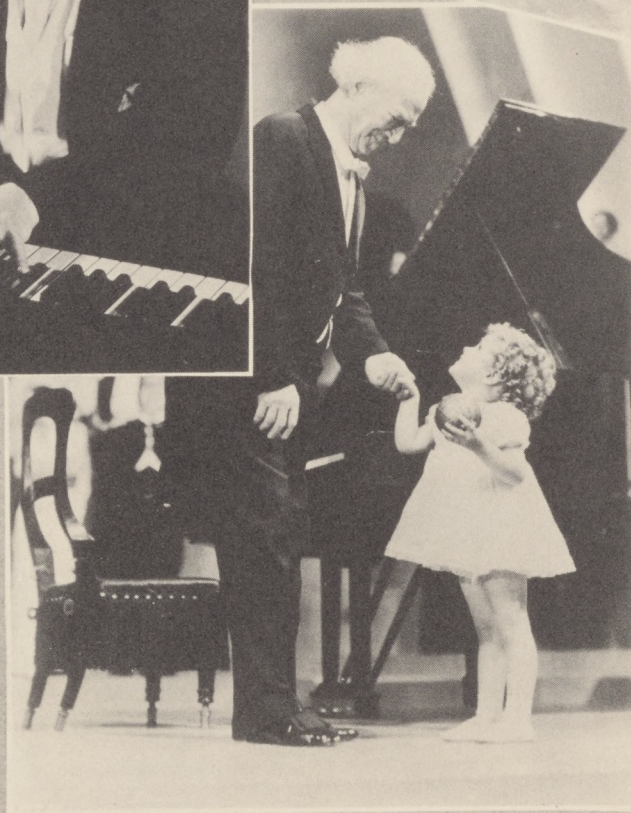
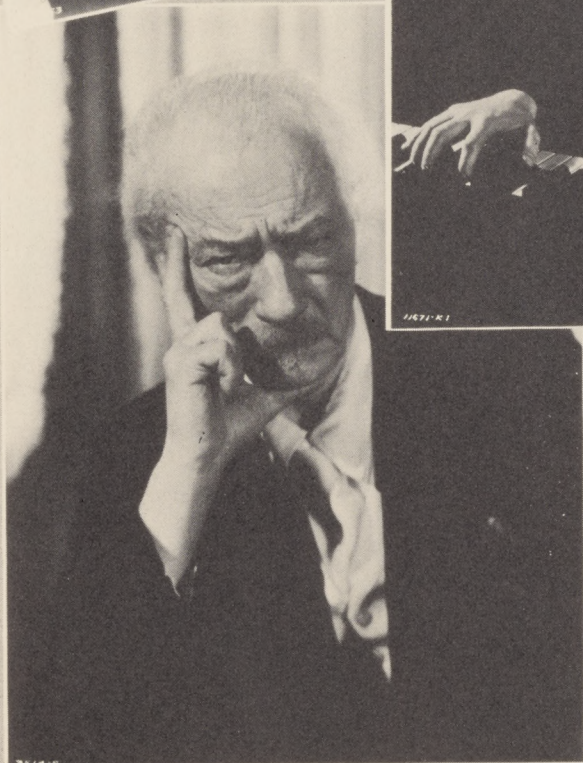
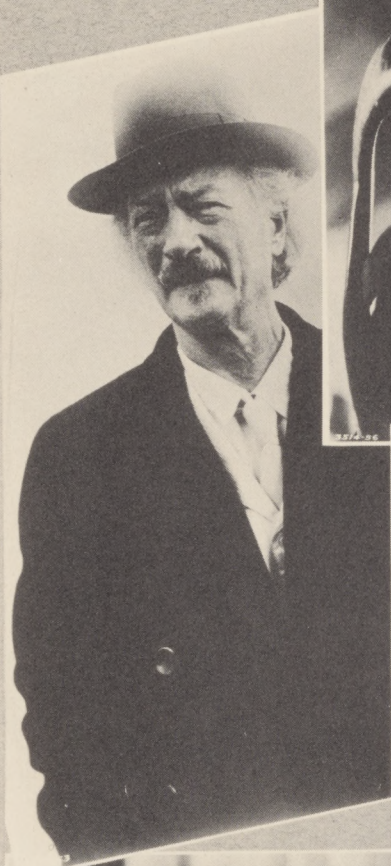
On concert days Paderewski retires to his stateroom about five o'clock to rest and concentrate. He emerges from his retirement dressed for the performance, but never eats before going on the stage. His dinner comes after the concert. On evenings when he is not

(Continued on Page 10)



• Two little Polish girls,
dressed in native costume,
present flowers to Ignace
Jan Paderewski following
his broadcast on the RCA
Magic Key Program.





THE GREAT PADEREWSKI

playing, he likes nothing better than to go to a movie.

Paderewski's American Ranch and Swiss Chateau

A WEEK'S visit to his ranch in Paso Robles, California will break his tour.

The ranch is a thriving affair, about 2,600 acres in size and under cultivation mainly to almonds, prunes, grapes and walnuts. It not only pays its own way but each season nets a modest surplus. On past visits to this country the great virtuoso has insisted on having three weeks set aside entirely free from concerts so that he might enjoy the spring at Paso Robles. But the shortness of his present visit limits the time he will be able to stay there this year.

Temporary boredom was responsible for Paderewski buying what is now a treasured

possession. At the advice of a friend he had gone to Paso Robles to rest in the midst of one of his tours. He had no sooner settled down in the local hotel for what he intended to be a few days stay when a terrible storm ensued, causing all railroad service to be interrupted for more than a week. After a few days Paderewski became desperately bored. Like all true Poles, he has a passion for land and he sought diversion in buying himself a ranch.

For many years Paderewski's official home has been in Morges, Switzerland on the shore of Lake Geneva. His chateau, known as Riond Bosson, sits on a ridge from which can be seen the waters of the Lake and the magnificent panorama of the Savoyan Alps. Half of the grounds are woodland—firs, beeches and poplars. In one corner is the sheepfold containing the descendants of the celebrated sheep given to Paderewski by the President of Argentina in 1911.

In another corner are fruit trees, whose apples, peaches and pears bring exceptionally high

prices in the market. If a record had been kept of those who have been entertained at Riond Bosson during the past thirty years, it would be a veritable Golden Book of celebrities—musicians, painters, sculptors, writers, poets, statesmen and men of affairs. Whenever Paderewski has been at home, he has kept open house. His hospitality is famous with all who have been fortunate enough to visit his Swiss chateau.

The Famous Paderewski Piano Stool

JUST as indispensable to Paderewski as the piano itself when he gives a concert is the famous chair which he has carried around with him all over the world.

He would not dream of undertaking to play a concert without this chair. He had it specially constructed many years ago and it is heavily insured. It is a curious, some-



• Scene from Moonlight Sonata.

18, Coleherne Road
London S.W.10
31st March 1955

Dear Mrs Kellogg.

Thank you very much for your letter of 16.3.
I am very sorry indeed, that my letter dealing
with the whole infamous P.T.F. and P.H. matter
overwhelmed you with such sad feelings.

I understand very well your disappointment
and indignation; but on the other side
you should decisively not worry too much
and not to take it over, because no one
could have foreseen such a sly and fil-
thy conspiracy for those plotters part, who
always pretended to be idealistic, gra-
tifiable people, but for long time mis-
led and told lies other people purposely
only to reach their own, in advance pla-
ned end. I am speaking about Mrs. Ernest

H. Schelling and Dr. A. Juress. I have no
objection if you should desire to show this
letter to both above mentioned persons.

I myself in my own letters written to these
persons - especially to Dr. Juress - expressed
this my opinion, perhaps only not in such
sharp words. They misled not only me, but
through me misled other Tolas here. They also
misled purposely you, Mr. A. Bliss-Lane and
other members of the P.T.F. Committee. But
you may be assured, that it all is not worth
even the slightest excitement for your part.

and you should rather treat these people,
and their activities in T.T.F. and P.H. aff-
airs, with disdain and at the same time
save your nerves and your health. You alone
have done much more for the cause of this
institution, than all members of the Commi-
tee. You have been really an idealistic huma-
nitarian, devoted and altruistic person,
who helped so much many other people,
especially Poles in exile. And many people
realize it, above all those who dealt with
the Paderewski Hospital in Edinburgh. These
people appreciate also all the splendid
work of other members of the T.T.F. Committee
who rendered so many services for the cause
of the Paderewski Hospital and Poles. (Mr.
Best, Mr. Woods Bliss, Mr. A. Bliss Lane, Dr. & Mrs.
H. Hooten, and others). So, do not worry Dear
Mrs. Kellogg and take it all easy, as my wife
advises me always, when I start to recollect
all those perverse and mischievous lies
of these two persons. How can you and
all above mentioned members of the T.T.F.
be charitable doers, who worked only
to help people. I was — on the other hand
— only and infinitely more, a salaried
official. I reproach myself often with writing
you of all these infamous affairs and
my wife admonishes me to stop, to
bother you and irritate you and remind
you old and unpleasant matters. But
I can not help not to answer your letter and
once more to mention it now. I would
perhaps never return again to this matter.

I felt from your letter, that it might have been that you and Mrs. Woolken perhaps thought I exaggerated in my judgement, when you wrote that "Mrs. Woolken seems to story utterly incredible". I have in my possession all the evidence for what I say or write. I have some few hundreds letters from F.T.F. from Dr. Jurek, Mrs. Schelling, Miss Osterberg, Mr. A.C. Pierson and also some letters from Mr. Gross and others. I have all copies of my own letters written to all these persons. I have some documents concerning P.H. and the Trust and F.T.F. All these letters and documents are conscientiously filed and cover the period from (and also some before) May 1947 to November 1952 (when Mr. Pierson took over the commitment for shipping etc.) and some documents from previous time, before the P.H. had been closed down. All this material is packed in a special big suitcase.

Unfortunately I have no typewriter to make copies and can not afford to let them make. It would be even impossible to make you an account by sending only copies of my letters and their original letters and other documents (Mr. Jurek's letters are written in Polish) - without oral explanations. This really is a very rich material. One should have to spend

many days in reading these hundreds of letters and documents (perhaps more than one thousand pages) and hear my explanations to realize all the, for long time cleverly planned plots and actions of those jugglers, who so-often also Mr. Pierson (a businessman) to help them, and who succeeded to acquire help of Mr. Gross, who — I am glad to be convinced — helped them bona fide and rather through his inactivity, owing lack of time.

Nevertheless in order to give you some more details of these affairs, I am glad, that I found in my files a few spare copies of my own letters to Mrs Schelling and Mr Pierson, which I enclose for your information. (You don't need to return them to me).

I let also make a photostat of Mrs Schelling's letter, which I reported to you in my last letter. I am sorry, that I can not afford to make photostats from more their letters and documents, but they are very expensive. (Please, notice this shy signature of Mrs. Schelling on this her letter. (Although she used always to sign with her full name; but after signing it so shy, she forgot it, and wrote few lines "postscriptum" by hand.). Please also notice some of my handwritten remarks on the enclosed copies.

But still if you consider, that all the material in my files may interest you, or be of any use for you, now or in the future, I am always ready to let you look into, even through somebody coming here from America, whom you would trust, and who would be authorised by you.

It is really impossible to give you - even in many letters - an actual picture of all these infernally planned intrigues against other people. They always tried to convince me - and through me other persons - when they decided to describe someone from the P.T.F. or outside people, as a wrongdoer of the Polish cause or as a communist. There was always a long term policy. Unfortunately I guessed all these plays at least one year to late. (I would have perhaps saved something for P.T.F. and many disappointments for myself). From 1944 - 1950, Mrs Schelling and Dr Jurek did everything possible, to describe themselves as angels of the P.T.F. - end of Polish cause, as people who worked from dawn to late night only for the P.T.F. and Poles. All other members in the Committee wronged them only, and the interests of the P.T.F. as well. At that time they were anxious to convince me in various matters and always appealed to my patriotism in order to help them in their struggle with all "antagonists" of the P.T.F. and of Polish people. They strangled with promises of a very future for myself, of taking me to N.B.C. or Canada, when the new Radziewski Hospital would be reestablished.

somewhere; they promised good posts for
myself and my wife in N.B.A. or Canada.
even in case if the P. Hospital should not
be re-established. (Mrs Schelling, Dr Jureer
and Mr. Pierson). In fact - as I learned
only too late - they never treated all these
promises seriously and fooled me, as
they fooled many other people and
all the members of the P.T.F. Committee.
Mrs Schelling - for example - asked Mr.
Carleton Smith (whom she described as her
personal friend and who seemed to me
to be pretty reliable person with very good
intentions) to see me in London. (He
also promised me, on behalf of Mrs Sche-
lling, a post in America). - Afterwards
they (Mrs Sch. and Dr J.) wrote me, that
they succeeded on one of the P.T.F. me-
etings, to persuade Mr. Bliss Lane, to
engage Mr. Pierson (a man, who worked
in Mr. Carleton Smith's office) as a busi-
ness agent for P.T.F. to settle the P. Hosp.
affairs and to help in re-establishing
of the Hospital, for which work "Dr Jureer
drew \$500 salary monthly (this part
Dr J. and Mrs Sch. always before promi-
sed to give to me). Dr. Jureer wrote me
that the idea to engage Mr. Pierson was
a very clever idea of Mrs Schelling, in
order to have Mr. Pierson - who was 100%
her confidant - as a man, who would
sneak in the confidence of Mr. Bliss Lane.
They had in mind that Mr. Pierson would
help them to slip out Mr. Bliss Lane (who - as

Dr. Jurek maintained - I cared only of his career from the Committee. They hated him, and Dr. J. always described Mr. Lane as only an obstacle in rectifying P.H. He (Mr. Lane) - according to Dr. Jurek's relations - was only a man, who used the P.T.F. platform as a jumping-board for his political career (to gain American-Poles in Buffalo and elsewhere for personal purposes), a man, who in fact dislikes Poles etc, etc.

What an astonishment it was for me, when I first time met Mr. A. Bliss Lane, and even complete surprise when - a year later - I met Mr. Lane the second time in London. (In the meantime I already obtained some more proofs, that these two persons - Mrs Sch and Dr. J. - were liars)

After my second meeting with Mr. Lane, I was completely sure, that everything Dr. Jurek wrote me about him was untrue. After talk with Mr. Lane I was convinced, that he has been a great friend of Poles and the only person - at that time - in the Committee of the P.T.F. who could have saved the equipment of the P.H. from waste and, so, vanishing. Unfortunately it was at that time too late. Mr. Lane told me, that he decided to resign from 1st April 1957 (it was in February 1957).

They only waited and were very anxious
that Mr Lane by chance not change
his mind. They at once decided, that
Mrs Sch. will go to Washington, to ask
Mr Woods Bliss to take the chairmanship
of the P.T.F. (Dr. J. wrote me at once
that they - he and Mrs Sch. - decided it
because Mr. Woods Bliss is old, of poor
health and occupied by his business
in Washington and therefore would
have no time for P.T.F. will not arrive
for P.T.F. meetings) Shortly later they
managed to obtain the Committee
resolution that - in spite of gigantic
endeavors of Dr. J. J. Gross, Mr. Schelling
and Mr. Pierson to reestablish the
V. Hospital somewhere - it was impossible
to reestablish the V. H. and therefore
the whole equipment should be sold
and for this purpose a "small committee"
should be created and nominated
(Mrs Schelling, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Gross) and
no other meeting of plenum should
be called in the near future. It was
decided, that the funds should be used
for Grants for Polish students and a
Trust of 3 persons would operate in the
future.

They write to me some time before
that Dr. J. J. Gross will withdraw - only appa-
rently - from the activities in the P.T.F.

(although he never omitted a meeting)
 "to mislead all antagonists of the Polish
 cause": there was a normal explanation
 of all this intrigues.

Now they started the business of
 this strange transaction. "Small Com-
 mittee" - officially pro Schelling, Mr.
 Gross and Mr. Pierson, but behind them
 unofficially Dr. Jurek - started its work;
 as far, as I knew, Mr. Gross gave only his
 consent of all resolutions, resolved by Mrs.
 Schelling and Dr. Jurek. At 865 Park Ave.
 between those two persons and Mr. Pierson,
 they had their plan ready long before.
 the buyers: Mr. Cohen (an American mixed
 Rumanian Jew) - "Transversal Surgical"
 (a firm seemed to had been founded
 ad hoc in which Mr. Cohen was a parti-
 cipant) - Israeli (Mr. Belkine and
 Dr. Bejlin). Nice chain of miscel-
 leous men!!

The whole transaction was idiotic,
 shocking and incredibly scandalous!
 Once it was decided, that the equipment
 should be sold, they should have tried
 to do everything possible, to obtain
 the best price, and to perform it as sim-
 ply and officially, as possible (and not
 secretly!!) they have done all the opposite.

Quite normal as for charitable institution.

From the first part of 1957 I started to be on guard and was very careful. I knew only at that time (and after personal visit of Mr. Tabor-Lane in Feb. 1958, in London) that all the play since 1948 was dishonest, and that they fooled me all the time, as they fooled also others. They seemed pleased to be acquainted that I was suspicious. But they still needed me. I like to mention that any time I wanted to part from the P.T.F. and resign in 1948-1951 - when I was tired and had offers for other parts - they appealed to my patriotism and promised a rosy future. In 1951 I pressed in my letters for many explanations of many facts from the past (which only now I realized and understood). They started to write me, that I obstructed the good sense of the P.T.F. they started to withdraw their promises they started to warn me, but still in a very kind manner, but I felt danger in their letters. At that time Dr. Jurek wrote me, that he is no more interested in the P.T.F. equipment and even does not know how the matters developed. (sic!).

In August 1951 I wrote to Dr. Jurek a long letter. This letter was very sharp indeed. I said him in this letter, without mincing matters all about I was thinking of him. I reminded him all his blunders and harms - he made to me and others. I told him - and he himself knew it very well - ^{that} I have been warned by several persons, even doctors, who told me in the course of the past that one time I will fall a victim to him, as other did. But I always rejected all attacks against him. I declared in this letter, that our friendship terminated for ever irreversibly and that I would never write to him again, even in the capacity of P.T.F.'s representative.

I must say, I was very sorry in deed, and even regretted afterwards that I was so cruel. I was very ^{much} fed up, became almost sick and felt broken down. (As I later found out he treated my letter without taking it to heart, ironically; but they were alarmed as to the matters concerning many things I might have objected, concerning ex post licence etc.)

Such a thing -- to break so long friend-
ship -- happened first time in my life.
I was really completely depressed.

I received immediately a letter from
Mrs. Jurek and Mrs. Schelling. Mrs Jurek
wrote me in a long letter, that I should
reconsider my letter to her husband and
to beg his pardon, that her husband was
my very good friend and would be
ready to forgive me, that her husband
always fought for me (!?) with people
who were against me... etc etc. He al-
ways used to say -- when he wanted
to inspire me against persons with
whom he quarreled -- that those per-
sons are or were against myself
although it was never this fact. For
instance, he often wrote to me or
previously told me that Mr. Pitana,
Dr Koskowski or M. Bliss Lane are
against me. He succeeded not one
time to make intrigue telling this
same to corresponding persons that,
I am against them and Mrs Jurek
used to help him in these gossip.
They did it between me and Dr Koskowski
who was one of those who warned me
but unfortunately I supported Dr Jurek
when they quarreled. -- Mrs Jurek con-
tinued in her letter, that I was regret-
ful etc etc. Dr Jurek and his wife and
also Mrs Schelling often maintained, that
that all people are ungrateful, that

4
people owed him. That he founded the
Paderevski Hospital and gave them jobs
etc. etc. When one of the former medical
students from Zolimb. went best year to
New York and met Dr. Jurek, he told him
that Dr. Steinkovskis (come) was in grateful
when he (7) wrote him an informal
letter, because for so many years Dr.
Steinkovskis received salary \$250 monthly
only thanks to him (Dr. J.).

What a cynical naïveté! He knew
very well, that I gave all my time, all
my nerves to Pad. Hospital, that after
the hospital had been closed down
1.5.1947 he escaped almost without
delay to New York in July 1947, sending
his wife secretly forward. That all
the staff and doctors dispersed
just on 1.5.1947, leaving me without
any help to deal with whole hospital
(correspondence, liquidation with local
authorities, liquidation of all affairs
of patients, staff, doctors, inventory,
packing, supervision of stores, etc.
Dr. Jurek's and his wife's private
affairs). I worked at that time
12-14 hours a day and in subsequent
years they bothered me with hundreds
of matters of the P.H., P.T.E., the doctors.
I received twice a week various instruc-
tions to deal with people here in
all their "political" foul-dealings

All this engaged not only my full time but
affected my good relations with other
people making the slanders of many
unpleasant controversies. I do not
think that a salary of 250 dollars
monthly was overpaid. on the contrary
it was very average salary of a clerk and
they knew it very well. I had at that
time even much better offers. All people
here thought that I earned twice as much.

But at this same time he very often
wrote me that he poor man! (and Mrs
Schelling maintained it in her letters)
spent his own savings living in expen-
sive city like New York and working
only for P.T.F. 1212... and everything
for a monthly salary of five hundred
dollars and all the travelling expen-
ses returned to him by the P.T.F. in
luxurious quantities (Puerto Rico two times,
Canada three times, Alaska - also iron
in the fire for recaptablising the P.H.
there - Washington, Chicago, Buffalo etc
several times and in 1948 an excu-
sion (on Mrs Schelling's suggestion) with
Mrs Jurek - 2 persons - to Europe
with expense of air fares and one
thousand dollars for hotels. Excursions
to Puerto Rico and Canada were also
in 2 persons (Dr Jurek and Mrs Schelling)
At this same time. That no office
(I worked and received people in my
only one bedroom) I saved thousands of

8
dollars for the P.T.F. moving all the equipment
to new and better storage for one third
of the previous storage rent (which was
paid by Dr. J. in 1945). And although
they pay me monthly funds exactly
only for storage rent, insurance,
my salary and 8 (eight) pounds
= 24 dollars for office expenses - they
mentioned from time to time in
their letters, that I should save money
as "we run out of money in New York".
And Mr. A. Blissdene told me, that
they got considerable funds also
from the Government (State Dept. - Mr.
Ringsland). For what?? I sent
statements and vouchers to them
every month.

Express me, please, so many dis-
positions in my letter! but I write
as I think, without any scheme,
simply as I remember one fact or
another.

I answered Mrs. Juress kindly
but very bluntly, that she and her
husband should not divert from
me any withdrawal of the contents
of my letter to Dr. Juress, that
support in 100% what I said him
in my letter to him.

When on this subject, Mrs. Juress
forgot, when she wrote to me, that

she herself was indignant of her husband's friendship with Mrs Schelling (although I am sure there was never anything wrong) and expressed herself on this matter not only to me but also to other friends in London but later told me that after all one must be a philosopher, that she is sure of her husband and "may Mrs Schelling flirt with Dutch as long as it - thanks her - we have money to live". Until some time they both (Dr & Mrs Juree) stayed in Mrs Sch. flat at 863 Park Av. but later only Dr J. stayed there and Mrs J. was placed in Waldorf Astoria for few months, before they got a flat. I remember reminded some of these facts Mrs Juree in my last letter in response of her describing Mrs Sch. as their friend.

After answering this letter of Mrs J. I never again corresponded with either Dr or Mrs Juree and I told them that I do not wish to correspond with them.

Since that time Aug-Oct 1951 until the end of 1952. I only corresponded, in a capacity of F.T.F.'s representative officially with Mrs. Schelling, Mr. Pierson and Mr. Gross.

It occurs to me only now how they described Mrs. Holowska from Polish Women Ass. in Chicago as a communist (when she requested explanation as to what happened to 100 cases with clothing donated for Polish refugees in Gr. Britain.) They sold it to Cohen - Surgical - Israeli - like the Woolen Library.

It occurs to me also the following fact. I remember, when Dr. J. - just before he left India and Europe for good to New York - read to me in July 1947 some fragments of his letter to you, which in my opinion was very unjust and should had never been written by him. I asked him urgently not to write to you in such a manner. I told him that you have done for all of us and for him so much. But he was very indignant about the differences with you concerning equipment of the P.H. He insisted to send you this letter (I do not know if he posted it) and told me that he will win this with you. He always maintained (also when he "fought" Mr. A. B. Lane) in his letters to me (when I tried to persuade him not to quarrel with Mr. Lane and other people) that he will win and that he never would drop the equipment of the P.H. He told me at that time that you were a sympathizer of communists because you wanted to send the equipment to Poland. I am sure now that it would have been much better, than

to perform this transaction and sell it to Israel. He used to tell every one, who did not follow him, a communist (except of Mr. Lane, because this was impossible). But he himself advised in 1948, doctors and me, to go to Poland and wanted to himself, if Warsaw had nominated him Minister of Health.

I will not exaggerate, when I say, that he is hated among Poles generally and among people who worked with him in the P.H. and Polish School of Medicine, especially. He has been blamed with spoiling the Radcivski Hospital, although people does not know yet, what in fact happened to the equipment. General opinion of Dr. J. is that he is an egoist.

But nevertheless I blame Mrs. Schelling at least to this same degree and think that she is even more responsible and guilty for the whole transaction with the equipment. When on this subject, I consider who made money on this strange transaction? It is clear, that first of all "Transworld - Surgical", after that Mr. Cohen after that very probably a very considerable commission received Mr. Pierson. But after that?? I have no proof, but I have not the slightest doubt, that somebody else earned some money. But who? I do not know but must only suppose.

Dr. Jurek's

Mrs Schelling used to settle all private interests - I mean instructions concerning his connections in Gr. Britain, his troubles - through me, but also some small purchases to make for Dr J. I was asked, not by Dr J. or his wife, but by Mrs Schelling. ribbons for medals, visiting cards etc. etc. she wrote me that Dr J. so here and there and represents interests of the P.T.F., sees some people very often in evening dress (full dress) and must look dignified; he met people who were to be convinced of the necessity to reestablish the P.H. in P. Rico, Canada, N.S.A. or elsewhere. He told me that he often must go with Mrs Schelling for such meetings, because Mr. Bliss did not use to do something for this purpose. Dr J. let him pay tickets for Queen Elizabeth when he left for America in 1947 maintaining that he was invited by Mrs Sch. in her capacity as Vice-Chairman of the P.T.F. He left behind and Mrs Jurek ^{also} some over thirty trunks, suitcases etc. in Edinburgh and later on in 1948 I was of course this person, who was instructed to dispatch them to New York. But whenever there was such an instruction, it was never told who and of what resources should pay for it. For dispatching

his trunk's parts should have to be recovered
from P.T.F. money in Scotland because
he was transferred from Scotland to N.S.A.
officially in his capacity as director
of the hospital. Whenever I paid some
small expenses for him from my own
pocket, I had to wait months if not
years, the money to be returned to
me. And it happened that once I spent
thirty pounds (ab. \$100) for his purcha-
ses in London forgetting to his in-
structions and notified him
in time. After several months I
reminded him about his debt (I
really needed this amount) I was
reminded! They disliking it some-
body claimed money from them.

But in the first part of 1951 I wrote
blantly to him that I need this
sum which I spent for him ab. 18
months ago and asked him to
send me it as soon as possible. He
answered me that he was sorry, but
he forgot about it, being very much
occupied with the P.T.F. affairs and
... 112 that Mrs Schelling will settle
his debt with me. After some time
I got a letter from Mrs Schelling, that
she had some money in Switzerland
and in England, that Dr J. asked
her, so she agreed to return 30 pounds
to me for and in the name of Dr J.

and that she considered how to send me this money and came to the conclusion that the best way would be for her as follows: She (Mrs Schelling) left some money in England with a lady (a wife of a Sir) her personal friend. She (Mrs Schelling) wrote to this lady asking her to send me the sum of thirty pounds sterling and gave her at this same time my address in London. I wondered what it means all the fuss with returning me my own money for which I had to wait so long? What was the degree of my astonishment and indignation, when I received after some time from this lady friend (from Surrey in England) of Mrs Schelling a letter and a cheque enclosed for 30 pounds. In this letter wrote me this lady that she was glad on behalf of Mrs Schelling to send me a small contribution as a present from the P.T.F. I was indignant, I was furious, I was almost mad. I at once wrote to Mrs Sch. what it all should mean, I wrote to Dr. Furber to, with a protest. To wait for your own money (not a considerable amount!) almost two years, to correspond about it for

long time and finally to get the money as a grant, as a charity. Mrs Schelling apologized in her next letter to me. But I asked her to explain it to this lady, what she (Mrs Sch) had never done. Of course to this lady Mrs Schelling did not want to admit it was a debt of her friend (Dr. J.) She preferred to play a charitable person "from other persons pocket". She did not mind, that she offended me deeply. It was an insult.

I offered several times that it would be the best way to clear dozens of P.T.F. and P.H. members, cancer-rig equipment etc if I could come to New York and during a meeting of the Board be introduced to all members of the Committee and to have opportunity to explain many misunderstandings and duplications in oral. Although it would have been only a small expense in comparison with all those scandalous expenses for their Travellings, although I finally stated, that I would be ready to cover my living costs in New York in these 10-14 days from my private money (I had cousin at that time in New York and could stay with him) and it would be only a matter of ab. 130 pounds Sterl. of tourist

ocean passage, although in previous years they promised me several times to invite me to New York for pleasure! (without any suggestion on my part)

— They were dreadfully afraid of my presence in New York, (beginning from the time of Mr Lane's resignation) and they simply ignored my offer and never answered it, except at one time when Mrs Sch. wrote me ~~that~~ that I was indispensable in England and it would ~~might~~ have been a blow for P.T.F. interests if I left England for 4 weeks (sic!!) Just after Mr. A. Bliss Lane resigned from the chairmanship. Dr. Jones wrote to me with a triumph that Mrs Schelling was in Washington and that Mr. Woods-Bliss consented to take over the chairmanship of the P.T.F. He told me that it was a splendid idea for his plans because in fact now Mrs Sch. will decide everything and... he! He concluded that Mrs Sch. and Mr. Woods Bliss are the best friends and that Mr. Woods Bliss trusted Mrs Schelling in 100% etc. etc. It seems to me to be so in deed. When Mr. Woods-Bliss left afterwards for Europe (continent) Mrs Sch. wrote me, that, he will be at the end of his

journey also in London, and would like to
speak with me and see me for a long
interview. She (Mrs Sch) gave instructions
as what to speak with Mr. Woods Bliss.
But when he arrived to London, he
telephoned only to me, excusing him-
self, that he is very busy ^{and} expects to
leave England in 2 days time. Why
he did not find one hour or so,
to see me? It was very simple! In
the meantime it started to be ten-
sion in my relations with Dr J. and
Mrs Sch. and probably Mrs Sch wrote to
Mr Woods Bliss, he should not see me,
for this or other reason. They were afraid
of me seeing Mr. Friedman; it was very
clear why. — When I sent to Mr. Woods
Bliss in 1952 my memorandum, con-
cerning the Transaction (which I sent
also to you). It was the only letter I ever
wrote to Mr Woods Bliss (they never
wanted to give me his address) — Mr
Woods Bliss answered at very short, that
he read my memorandum, that he will
study with consideration what I stated
and will write to me in detail in a
few weeks time. But I never got this pro-
mised letter from him. It is clear, that
it was true, what Dr J. told me, that Mr Woods Bliss

always
had sent all the correspondence concerning
P.T.F. back to Mrs. Sch.

When I was in New York 1-4 December 1954, I noticed that the office of the P.T.F. (which they assured me in 1951, would be liquidated shortly after disposing of the equipment) still exists in 5th Ave. Perhaps even Dr. F. receives his monthly salary for his hard work for the cause of Poland? I do not think so, but I do not know for how long - after disposing of the equipment - he received his - yes he always maintained - small reimbursement of his costs, he received his salary at least until the end of 1952.

Speaking in New York with Mr. Markiewicz - only few hours before I embarked "Queen Mary" with my wife on our return to England - he told me, that from all the money for the equipment (originally \$45,000 which was at least 50% underpaid) they had in December 1954 still only some \$11,000 in the Bank or cash and about \$20,000 unpaid (promised) by Tarsels, Cohen or Surgical, although it was over 2 years since the transaction was fulfilled. Perhaps this sum will never see the account of the P.T.F.? Supposing that the P.T.F. never since gave any grants to students, and nevertheless spent more than a half of funds for the equipment and all other reserve in the Bank - it must have been spent for administration.

Mr. Markiewicz is a very nice, kind and reliable gentleman, seems to be a

wise man and to have very just opinion
of all P.T.F. activities in the last two
years before the Treason (1950-1952)

He told me his few remarks on this sub-
ject and I told him something of my
opinion in general. Our talk was very
short - as for this subject - and lasted
ab. 90 minutes. It was 5 p.m. He had
to drive 50 miles home to New Jersey
and I and my wife hurried to our
boat. He told me that originally they
wanted - probably apparently - him to
cooperate with them, but when he (Mr.
Kun) put some propositions concerning
equipment, they at once passed in
silence. They sent him some state-
ments of accounts, which seemed to
be correct (he gave them to his auditors
for examination, but was told without
the result) but with extremely high
expenses for administration. He told
me that simply it is pity that every-
thing was so spoiled, but he must be
very careful, before moving with open
criticism and any reproach. Of course
he did not know very much. He is very
active businessman and had recently
an operation and was in hospital. He told
me, he would come to London in February
1955 and promised me to have a long
talk with me; I promised him to give
him opportunity to see more important
documents and correspondence from my

files, which may interest him. But he neither came to London nor wrote to me. Whether they succeeded also in this case and persuaded him that everything was in order and explained to him that I have obsessions (as they already explained to some persons); I don't know. They knew that I was ~~was~~ at that time in New York because I met a young Polish doctor who used to see Dr. Jensen. 2nd I wrote to Mrs. Sch. & Mr. Gross from Green Park (posted in Southampton) short letters requesting for the third time a public statement concerning the whole liquidation of the P. Hospital. (Mr. A. Bliss Lane told me in one of his letters to me last year, that I am in 100% entitled to demand a full statement to be published. Perhaps Mr. Markiewicz is simply not interested very much with these matters. I don't know.

Please would you be kind enough to assure Mrs. H. Wooten on my behalf, concerning the Wooten library as follows:
Books were perfectly packed in my presence in June 1947 by LEP TRANSPORT LTD. 5, ST. VINCENT PLACE GLASGOW SCOTLAND in six bulky cases separated from other equipment of the Hospital; the cases were numbered; so it was very easy to exclude these cases at any time. To the last moment before the whole equipment was shipped.

When it was resolved in New York, that the equipment should be sold, I had several times in my reports suggested Mrs Schelling and Mr. Pearson, that 1) the library 2) donations in clothing from the Polish Women Ass. in Chicago (Mrs Wolansky) 3) the equipment bought in Gr. Britain for money donated by Polish authorities 4) The equipment bought in Gr. Britain for money sent by the Pope, by Mrs. Burdy and Mrs. Ciesnicki - should be excluded and corresponding donations to be asked to dispose as what should be done with these items.

For the library and equipment mentioned above 1-4) I did not apply to the British Board of Trade for export licence, reckoning on this equipment and library would stay in Gr. Britain. Originally I was afraid if by any chance books were not damaged by damp? but I satisfied myself - when Mr. Cohen from Transward. Surfigel with Israeli representatives were in Polinb. to examine some cases and I opened three cases with locks - that books were in perfect condition. I suggested several times in my letters that the best way concerning the Hoeller library, would be to donate the whole Hoeller library to the Polish Research Centre in London.

(A very well known Polish Institution, governed by Polish University Professors from Poland of all faculties, now in exile, and by Polish scientists) where lectures for all Poles in exile take place. Polish Research Centre has already thousands of volumes donated by English people, but no medical library at all. The whole library of the Polish Research Centre would be sent some time in the future, to Poland and in the meantime the books are in use here by Polish people.

In this matter I have even spoken with Mr. Adam TRUSCOT A.I.L. 103, ELMHURST MANSIONS, EDGELEY ROAD LONDON S.W.4. Originally Mrs. Schelling and Mr. Pierson — probably only to dull suspicion — agreed and I was very glad and satisfied. I asked them, they should let you ^{Mrs. Woolley} know about this decision.

Now after several months of mutual — not very pleasant — correspondence (which was very irritating for me) — I was always kept in suspense concerning the final fate of the equipment.

I notified in July 1952 officially to the P.T.F. that I intend to start my summer holidays (the second ^{year} in ten years) on 1st August 1952, for two weeks

and will go to Switzerland to cure
my bronchitis. Miss Osterberg from
P.T.F. acknowledged my letter and
told me that it is O.K.

They only waited for this!
I left London with my wife on 1st
August. Before leaving London for
my holidays, I was quasi inspired.

I wrote a letter to Messrs. Brown Ltd
the storage firm in Edinburgh and
in Glasgow, in my capacity as repre-
sentative of the P.T.F. and signified
that I was leaving for 4 weeks to Switzer-
land (giving them my address in
Switz.) and that they should - in
my absence - under no condition
to hand over the 1256 cases
(or even one case) with the equip-
ment of the P.H. to any person
with whatever credentials from P.T.F.
even to Dr. Jurek himself.

I was no mistaken! After 10 days
in Switzerland I received from
Brown Ltd in Edinburgh a telegram
that a certain M. Piccon from New
York, with credentials from Mrs Sel-
ling and Mr. Gross both from the
P.T.F. in New York, wanted, wanted to
take the equipment in possession,
and to take at once the transport
to Glasgow Harbour to ship it.

I cabled Brown Ltd, they should keep the equipment until I arrive to Edinb. and I left Switzerland this same night for London. After my arrival to London next night I learned from the manageress in my hotel in London (a small private hotel, where I stayed for 3 years) that just on 2nd August (one day after my departure for holiday) there were several phone calls to me, and a certain Mr. Pierson asked the Porter, he should phone him, & once to let him know when I only return from my holiday. In the meantime Mr Pierson was in Edinb. (4-8 August) and only returned to London after Brown Ltd refused to hand over the pass in my absence. Brown Ltd told Mr P. that he (Brown) will contact with me by cable. I learned that Mr P. arrived by air from New York to London on 2nd August with all the credentials to take over the equipment.

The next morning - after my arrival to London from Switzerland - at 8.30 Mr. Pierson appeared in my hotel in London where I breakfasted.

Before we went both (but separately) to Edinburgh, we had many conversations in London in the course of 4

subsequent days. There was dash after dash. He was very well - I must say - prepared for any possibility. He told me inter alia, that he already is in contact with the American Embassy, Am. Consul Gen. in London and in Glasgow and - if I make any objection, - he has the full support of the American representatives in London, etc etc etc, and the New York City Bank in London.

He was 2 weeks in London and 3 weeks in Dublin and Glasgow all the time with me. It was a real hell.

When I reminded him about the library and other items, which should be left in England, and that there is no export licence for these, ... he told me that ... the Committee in New York changed their mind, that they decided recently to ship all the presses - without excluding even the library - to Berlin, because the Com. - International - Insured put it before Committee of the P.T.T. as a condition, that they bought all the 1256 presses or none. and that he (Mr. Pierson) obtained in the meantime in London at the Board of Trade (before I returned from Ireland) an extra

export licence for the whole bulk of the equipment. They were very anxious not to leave any trace of the equipment in Gr. Britain.

Please would you be so very kind as to give to Mrs H. Kollen this letter, to be read by her - of course if you would want to do it.

You wrote me that Mrs Kollen called the information in my last letter to you "almost incredible" - so I do not wish to remain in her opinion, as a man, who tells untrue or exaggerated.

I am horrified with the length of this my letter. I should have never written such a long letter with so many unnecessary gossip, but it is so everything connected with each other, that it makes easier to understand the whole conspiracy and the whole background. You are the first person to be informed of so many details, although - as I told at the start of this letter - it would be possible to understand all the affairs, only after reading the whole correspondence with many interpretations.

I do promise you never again to return to this subject.

In any case I do not let this matter sleep and - if they do not publish a true and strict statement - I would desire to send in the near future the whole material - as it is - to the Polish Press in N.S. and in Gr. Br. and also to Polish Organizations.

forgive me please, Dear Mrs. Kellogg,
that I am so cruel, to write to you
such a long letter and ~~on~~ ^{on} not so
very pleasant subject. And you will
not blame me, please! After you
had read it, please forget about people
and things, who are not worthy to
take them to heart.

For yourself, and all honest peop-
le, like Mr. Lane, Mrs. Wallen and me-
my other former members of the Commi-
tee of the P.T.F. know very well, where
you are, and where are some mem-
bers of the so-called - "small Committee".

My wife said once constantly, that
I lost 10 years of my life and much of
my health with the P.T.F. Hospital. She
does not want to hear words like
Dr. Jones, Pedersen, Hospital etc. telling
them nightmare.

I send you such an uninteresting
and long letter, that I find it would
be not very interesting for you if I enclose
my small photograph - although my per-
son is not less uninteresting at least
from here as my long letter - which is
made 8 years ago (I became now grey)
so, that you may imagine, how this
man, who writes so long and unplea-
sant letters, looks like; after reading
this letter you may put this photograph
in to the waste paper.

I have seen your photograph some-
time in 1946 in the hospital, so I
know you now.

You ask me in your letter, to let

Can you now things go with me and my wife.

They do not go at all!

The idea of going to Canada, my idea (because my wife was against it and did it only for me, that finally she agreed) - was a blow for us.

We went to Canada because it was so difficult to get a job here. We spent in Canada 7 months, we spent the rest of our money; I could not get anything there, I had no friends over there, no one to help me (in obtaining a post). My wife got only a poor school job as a teacher in a convent school for three months only, so we sold the rest of my wife's jewelry, which she took with her, escaping years ago from Poland and we decided to go back to England as soon as it was possible and not to let.

Fortunately my wife got a post in her old place (Hertford) at once. These authorities there liked her very much and were very helpful.

Now I am back in London to prepare a room for us, because my wife got a post in London, for which she urgently applied, because in London there is only possibility for me to have at least hope, to get something!

as yet I am doing everything in my power to find a post, but England is so terribly overcrowded (now there is a mass-immigration from British West Indies to England) that such people in late fifties, although healthy (but not with strong nerves) like me, are in desperate position. It is disagreeably for me, that my good wife must wait for two and I must sit idle ^(and she suffers from neuralgia in her head) I never imagined even that it may happen to me something like that. I was all my life independent. But I pray, that a change should come, and I am sure will come. We are very hardened people, who experienced too much, to despair.

Please forgive me my broken English, but in last two years I had not so much opportunity to speak or write in English, and my wife (who is perfect in English) is still in Hertford, so she can not correct me. She will come next week for Easter and with the new term, she will start to teach in London.

Once more forgive me and please accept my kindest regards and best wishes of the season.

very sincerely Yours
F. Steinkovici

With love my kindest regards to
Mrs. Mrs. Weather.

P.S.

Before dispatching this letter it occurred to me to ask you one question:

If you - by any chance - have any connections with some people from American Embassy in London?

Mr. A. Bliss Lane was so very kind, as to try to place me in a post at the U.S. Embassy. I know that the Am. Embassy here employs hundreds of clerks etc. even few of various European nationalities.

Mr. Bliss Lane wrote at that time (1953) to the minister at the Am. Embassy here Mr. J. Holmes. Unfortunately, Mr. Holmes left England only few weeks after receiving Mr. Lane's letter in this matter. It would be splendid to get an office job

at your Embassy or any other
institution associated with
Americans. I would feel very
happy indeed and I would
work with all my heart, to
deserve your patronage.

Please do not return me
any of the enclosed papers
except of 3 letters from Mr. R.

Bliss Lane

kindest regards

L. W.



Stary góral Antoni Mróz, z Zakopanego, słynny opowiadacz
baśni i podań góralskich, a które opowiada półśpiewnym
głosem przy akompanjamencie kobzy.

WYDZ. ILUSTRACJI PRASOWEJ
P. A. T.

Tells folklore of Tatra mountain people
in song on his bagpipe

Pad. — ill. for page 16, 7 d.

1244
Pa
February
11



12

Dear Charlotte,

I am deeply touched by
and most grateful for
your gracious message.

Congratulations to Miss
Kellogg for the most beautiful
picture I have ever seen.

How sad that Carmel is
so far away. I would love
to see you and to tell you
both my admiration and
affection.

To both of you go my
heartfelt wishes

Sylvia

S. Strakacz

Best Wishes
for a
Joyous Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

Sylvia Strakacz

Secretary to Paderewski

'Paderewski'

By IRENE ALEXANDER

At this moment, when a new chapter in the turbulent history of Poland is being written, the appearance of "Paderewski," a biography of that country's revered pianist - statesman, seems particularly timely.

The new volume, moreover, is from the pen of Charlotte Kellogg, (Mrs. Vernon Kellogg of Carmel Highlands), who writes from a long and close friendship with the great man. Published by the Viking Press of New York, her biography is addressed to youthful as well as adult readers.

While the fame of Ignace Paderewski, composer-pianist, foremost concert artist of his time, still echoes with undimmed resonance, the story of his life-long dedication to a rebirth of freedom in his native country is less widely known.

In her simply and sincerely told narrative, Mrs. Kellogg gives equal emphasis to both facets of the unique personality she portrays. By reason of her own personal association with Paderewski during the later years of his life, she has been able to make especially clear and vivid the colorful episodes of that period.

* * *

While the author herself never obtrudes upon the factual biography she is presenting, the book emerges as a reverential tribute to the one once described by Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone as "the world's greatest pianist . . . and perhaps the world's greatest living man."

Mrs. Kellogg begins her narrative with the arrival in Warsaw of a youthful Ignace Paderewski, brought thither by his father to enroll at the Conservatory of Music. Fortune smiled upon the strikingly handsome youth, with his golden mane and penetrating blue eyes, his gift for music and iron determination. He was accepted at the conservatory without the usual formal examination and was offered a home with the Kerntopf family, makers of fine pianos.

His teachers tried in vain to convince him that his hands were not suited to piano-playing. True, they turned him for a while to the study of other instruments, but with his dream of becoming a composer as well as a pianist, he cannily recognized that such diversified skill would eventually prove an asset.

His student days in Warsaw deepened a devotion to the cause of Polish freedom already inspired by his patriotic father, and even then his oft-repeated vow was "to live for Poland and music."

Life was not easy during those early years. He had to eke out his slender means by teaching music, and his first summer concert tour, undertaken with two fellow students at the conservatory, went from catastrophe to catastrophe. Paderewski's marriage to another youthful conservatory student, Antonia Korsak, brought financial burdens and tragedy. His wife died in childbirth, leaving him with a son soon to be stricken with paralysis and remain a hopeless cripple throughout his life.

For a time Paderewski taught at the conservatory following his graduation with honors, but after his wife's death he went to Berlin to continue study for two years. The turning point of his early career came when he met Helena Modjeska, the great Polish actress, while vacationing in the little town of Zakopane in Poland's Tatra Mountains. Modjeska assured the success of his debut at Krakow by appearing on the program with him; the proceeds enabling Paderewski to go to Vienna and there study with the great Leschetizky.

His Vienna debut, arranged by Leschetizky, made him famous overnight and was followed by a triumphant debut in Paris,

opening the way for his eventual worldwide recognition.

With the outbreak of World War I, Paderewski abandoned his career as a concert pianist and devoted himself and his fortune to the dual purpose of bringing relief to Poland, caught between the embattled armies of Russia and Germany, and to furthering the cause of a free Poland at the war's end.

The details of his unremitting efforts toward these two ends make exciting reading.

* * *

The author's husband, Vernon Kellogg, Stanford University biologist, was sent to Poland at the end of World War I to organize American aid to the new republic, which Paderewski then served as premier. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Kellogg was also summoned by Herbert Hoover to Poland, to acquaint the world through her writings about the people of that country. It was then that her friendship with the musician-patriot began. Paderewski wrote the preface for her biography of Jadwiga, Poland's great queen, which was made a textbook at the University of Warsaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, in recognition of their great service to Poland, were named as escort for the renowned Polish scientist, Mme. Curie, when she returned to France with the gift of a gram of radium presented to her by the women of America.

Mrs. Kellogg's friendship with Paderewski was renewed in 1940 when he came as a voluntary exile from a Poland then over-run by Nazi invaders, to spend the last year of his life in America.

Her own efforts for Poland did not cease with Paderewski's death. At the request of the Polish Embassy in Washington, she organized a National Committee for Polish Relief at the outbreak of World War II, continuing to give all her time and energy as its director for nine years, until ill health forced her to resign her post in 1948.

Since that time she has lived quietly at her home in Carmel Highlands, meanwhile completing the present biography of Paderewski which was interrupted by her labors with the relief work.

Between them, Mrs. Kellogg and the late Vernon Kellogg were made recipients of an impressive list of decorations for their devoted humanitarian work. Among other honors, Mrs. Kellogg was made Commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, Commander also of the Order of Léopold II and officer and Commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

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PENINSULA ARADE

One kittenish woman at a party can make the rest of them catty.

By PROF. TORO

Cruel World. The foxes and raccoons who for the past year or more have been visiting nightly at the Carmel gate to 17-Mile-Drive are disappearing, apparently the victims of poison and traps.

Once as many as 11 raccoons and 5 foxes would drop by to dine on food provided by the gate guards — Edwin Cox, John Bartlett and Edward Davis — out of their own larders, and donated by various residents driving through the gate and even by June Simpson's restaurant.

Now, the visitors have dwindled to five raccoons and one fox, and he's only got three legs because a trap got the other one. All of the animals appear to be sick. They were very tame, and the fox used to eat out of Cox's hand, until he lost his leg.

There was a mother raccoon and four little ones, but nobody has seen them for the past week.

Cox and his colleagues on the gate are saddened and disillusioned by it all, and the hundreds of people who drive through the gate every night and who would stop to watch the row of diners munching away, are saddened, too.

Loyola Fournane, who took the trouble to write us about it, summed it up as it was, "a rare glimpse of our wildlife responding to kindness . . ."

Opportunity. The fact that today's autos are too darned long is creating work for bricklayers. Cadillacs and other drawn-out vehicles keep knocking down the brickwork in the Casa Munras parking areas. At least, that's what the fellow who was putting the bricks back together told me.

No Music. Suggestions are invited by the owner of a canary who appears to be tone deaf. The canary that is. All sorts of beguiling phonograph records are played to induce him to sing, but he just looks puzzled. But you ought to hear him blossom in melody when the garbage disposal grinder is grinding away, or the dishes are clattering in the kitchen sink. Maybe he's just a non-conformist.

Signs of Times. A wives club at a local military installation

Red China

Collapse Of Regime Predicted

By FRED SORRI

Economic chaos in Red China is leading to a split or collapse of the regime inside the Communist Party. Development of this inner conflict will be highly beneficial to the democratic world.

This is the prediction of a Chinese scholar and Asian banking leader who witnessed Communist tyranny in his homeland. He is Dr. Ling Chung-yung, former general manager of the banking department of the Central Bank of China.

As the delicate aroma of brewing Jasmin tea filled the neat and spacious living room of the Pacific Grove home of his brother-in-law, Leon Chen, Ling spoke of ways to aid the downfall of Communists in China.

While he speaks excellent French and has a better than average command of the English language, Ling preferred to be interviewed in Chinese. Serving as translator was Dr. P. C. Lee of Carmel.

Embargo Supported

Splitting of the present regime may be assured by maintaining the United States embargo on the so-called People's Republic of China and by keeping Communist China out of the United Nations, Ling said.

Educated in Paris, Ling won a degree at the School of Political Science in 1931 and received his doctorate in law from Faculte de Droit in 1933.

Upon entering the Central Banking of China, he became assistant director of economic research, then director of the board of bank control and finally general manager of the banking department — virtually in charge of all Nationalist funds. This bank, the largest in China, is similar to the Federal Reserve of the United States.

Ling slipped out of China in 1950 after observing the Communist domination of his country for one year. He remained in Hong Kong for six years studying the economic problems of China. During this time he contributed a number of articles to the Nationalist newspaper. He hopes to continue his research here.

Some Success

"The Chinese Communist Party has had some success but not communism," Ling said in English. While 550,000,000 people are in misery and poverty, the 50,000,000 Communists are enjoying the fruits of their labor, he told the interpreter.

The Central government budget in 1936 was \$400,000,000. The Communist government's 1956 budget is \$12,000,000,000 or about half of the national income.

Everyone in China works. The average wage is \$30 a year but half of this goes out in taxes to support the Communist regime.

While essentially an agricultural country of necessity, the Communists have been advocating the importance of industry. Instead of developing light industry first, they have immediately plunged into heavy industry. This has not been successful, according to Ling, because of the lack of natural resources and materials, lack of communications and lack of foreign market due to the economic blockade.

Effort Hit

This industrial effort has suffered severely due largely to the U.S. embargo. The Chinese have not been able to get inexpensive raw materials needed to make products. But in an effort to show the world the program is successful, they are shipping goods to



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Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg
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LUCY EMBURY HUBBELL
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Box 95

Dec. 13th

1956

or

Long
may
your
star
shine!

Dear Mrs. Kerlogg -

With deep emotion
I have just been looking through
your latest book, Padereuski.
I am so glad that you have
given the world a true portrait
of this noble-souled man!

The copy was ordered several weeks
ago as a Christmas gift to a priest
of Polish blood, though born in this
country. He spent some fifteen years
in Poland, serving the people and
country he loved. He was there all
during the horrors of 1939 and on, was

lumbered and fired on in cellars and in open fields, yet would not abandon his work and flock. He lives only a few miles from New Canaan, still suffering in his nerves from the after effects, for he is a man of gentle disposition. Would you, I wonder, write a short personal dedication that I could paste in the front of this gift copy? He would treasure it greatly and it will be seen and read by the young students (some seventy) among whom he now lives. The full name and address are:

Reverend Stanislaus M. Zaborowski
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LUCY EMBURY HUBBELL
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Your fine and glowing account of Jadwiga (published in Washington, D.C., some years ago) stands on my permanent reference shelf among my most cherished books. Will it not be feasible to have a new edition put out by the Viking Press? I do hope so. Rather lately I re-read the book from cover to cover with even keener enjoyment and interest than before.

I am still remembering our brief meetings during the period of your magnificent work for the Paderewski Testimonial Fund. It breaks my heart

To think what happened in the end to Dr. Jurasz and much of the equipment meant for devastated Poland, not for Israeli, where it finally went, "as the only country which could afford to buy the mobile hospital units" - so I was told. The irony of life is at times almost overwhelming!

It was my good fortune to have heard Mr. Paderewski play at Riverside, California, in 1932 or thereabouts - his last concert on the coast, I believe. We were within a few rows of the stage, right behind the children, for whom in especial this concert was given. Paderewski's eyes rested on these

LUCY EMBURY HUBBELL
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

youngsters and their delighted, quick response to his playing brought a pleased smile on his face. Unfortunately, I missed meeting him personally the next afternoon when he visited "Alta Crusta Rancho", my aunt's home on the outskirts of Riverside. We had not known he was coming, he dropped in, chatted with the Bonnell grandchildren and their nurse. No grown-ups were at home. We'd motored in to Los Angeles for the day, worse luck!

Ever appreciatively -
Lucy Embury Hubbell
(ms.)

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made this **21st** day of **December** 19**55**, by and between **CHARLOTTE KELLOGG**,
whose address is **Route 1, Box 141, Carmel, California**

the Author and/or Proprietor, party of the first part (hereinafter called the "Author"), and
THE VIKING PRESS, INC., of 18 East 48th Street, New York, N. Y., party of the second part
(hereinafter called the "Publishers"), respecting **a work at present entitled**
PADEREWSKI

consisting of **text**

(hereinafter called "said work"), whereby it is mutually agreed between the Author and the
Publishers as follows:

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and hereby grants and assigns to the Publishers the sole and exclusive right to publish said work
in volume form in the English language throughout the world

and also grants to the Publishers such further rights as are specified in Paragraph 5 hereafter.
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relieve the suffering of
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January, 1957



Paderewski By Charlotte Kellogg *New York, The Viking Press, 1956, pp. 224. \$3.50*

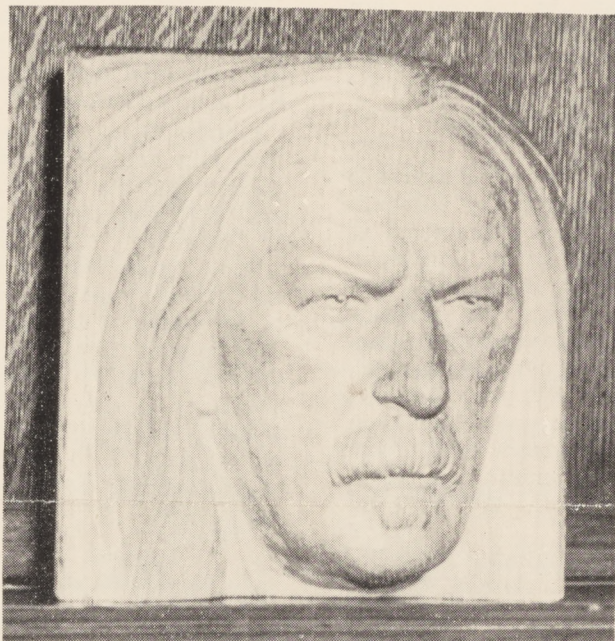
THE CURRENT rebirth of interest in Polish culture is due in no small degree to the recent programs commemorating the lives of three men eminent in Polish history and culture: Mickiewicz, Wilson and Paderewski. Unfortunately all three celebrations were not accompanied with the same degree of success, if success is to be measured by literary output. For though the Mickiewicz and Wilson anniversaries witnessed the production of a vast literature which flooded their literary and political heavens with brilliant hues, only one slender volume has appeared to illumine Paderewski's niche in the halls of the musical muse. In consequence we are doubly indebted to Charlotte Kellogg's recent biography of Paderewski.

Prior to Mrs. Kellogg's work, what biographies have appeared by way of Paderewskiana have all suffered from one major defect, that of incompleteness; quite understandable when one considers that all these works, save one, were written in Paderewski's lifetime. Rom Landau's *Paderewski, Musician and Statesman* was published in 1934, a fact which in itself might not render the work useless were it not for the author's reliance upon his imagination rather than upon facts for several sections of his narrative. Charles Phillips' *Paderewski, The Story of a Modern Immortal*, appeared in the same year, but though the latter years of Paderewski's life are not covered, as is the case with Landau, its thoroughness, accuracy and literary style render it one of the best biographies ever produced and a must for anyone seriously interested in Paderewski's career. *The Paderewski Memoir*, though allegedly authored by Paderewski and

Mary Lawton, is in reality the work of the latter. It carries Paderewski's life only to 1914, and is perhaps the worst of the biographic accounts. Though not intended as a biography, Aniela Strakacz's *Paderewski As I Knew Him* is an indispensable source of information for the years 1917-1941. The story here is carried through to Paderewski's death, but as it parallels the relationship between Aniela Strakacz and the maestro, it begins only in Paderewski's 57th year. Mrs. Kellogg's work is thus the first to survey Paderewski's life from his birth in 1860 to his death in 1941.

The high points of Paderewski's career are presented with a clarity and vividness characteristic of Mrs. Kellogg's earlier works. Beginning his career at the Warsaw Conservatory, with flashbacks to his earlier youth, we relive the trials of Berlin and Vienna, where, despite much advice to the contrary — they said he was too old to begin an artistic career — he continued his musical studies. We share the exhilaration of his successful Vienna debut and follow the "Lion of Paris" on his conquests of France

and England. We face with him the memorable decision to cross the ocean to the land that was to be his second home, the United States. With the outbreak of World War I and its sorrowful consequences for his native Poland, we see him spurn the triumphs and rich rewards of his artistic career to enter a new career in statesmanship. We share his burdens and rejoice in his successes as a reborn Poland comes to pass. His retirement from politics appears to us to mark the end of his public life but for the miracle which Paderewski alone could have accomplished,



IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI
Wood sculpture by Jan Sowiński

a musical comeback at 62. We share his well earned triumphs, and the heartbreak of another war which sees his death in 1941.

Mrs. Kellogg has not attempted to present an encyclopedic recitation of the events of Paderewski's life, rather she has sought, and successfully so, to capture his spirit. It has been said that one of the factors which contributed to Wilson's espousal of the Polish cause in World War I, aside of the inherent justice of the Polish cause, was his spiritual union with Paderewski. Once they met, once they spoke, they understood and trusted one another completely, for they shared the same drives and goals, the same noble ideals and concepts. Both thought alike, both sensed alike, both were alike, as if, somewhere in eternity, they were fashioned from the same mighty and pre-eminent mold. After reading Mrs. Kellogg's *Paderewski* I cannot help feeling that she has shared in such a spiritual union, such was the manner in which she has captured the spirit of one of Poland's universal greats.

The book in short, it is written primarily for students of the high school age, yet it presents Paderewski's story in such a way that all who approach it with an open heart will leave it enriched by an encounter with genius. — Eugene F. Kusielewicz

P.S. Charles Phillips' *Paderewski, The Story of a Modern Immortal*, was published by the Macmillan Co. upon the inspiration and under the sponsorship of the Kosciuszko Foundation. — S.P.M.

We Are Deeply Grateful

SANTA CLAUS was good to us at the Kosciuszko Foundation. The mailman brought many renewals of membership and a number of new members as Christmas presents. Also several larger donations. Among these was a \$500.00 donation from John Malinowski of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — a loyal and generous friend of the Foundation for many years; \$500.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Szelongowski of West Springfield, Mass. — K.F. members from the first year K.F. annual memberships were introduced; and \$1,000.00 in "blue chip" securities for the Endowment Fund, from Dr. Stanislas Chylinski of West Cummington, Mass. We may have more information about Dr. Chylinski later on.

The reader will excuse this personal note if on behalf of my good wife and myself I express through this medium our heartfelt thanks to the hundreds of friends all over the country — mostly K.F. members — for their Best Wishes of the Season and for their remembrance of us. Many envelopes with Christmas cards contained K.F. membership checks. We had a very happy Christmas as we had with us our grandson Stephen (with his parents from Arlington, Va.). Stephen will be 3 years old on January 27th and has already developed two dominant interests, one cultural and one practical: likes music (especially "Polish records"), without which he will not go to bed and brags that he is a "Koshusko" Foundation member; and likes to play with his "dzia-dek's" (grandpa's) tools in the basement. — S.P.M.

Page Two

Again, About Our Next Ball

OUR NEXT K.F. BALL, the 24th annual, which will take place on February 22nd looks as though it will be the most successful so far. As we go to press six weeks before the event all Grand Tier Loges have been reserved. Two or three Loges may be relinquished for various reasons, but they will be assigned to those on the waiting list. K.F. members will have preference. At this writing there are several Second Tier Loges available and some tables on the Grand Ballroom floor. These will be filled when the general invitation is mailed about January 22nd.

Following last year's precedent when Frank Piasecki was Chairman of the Ball, the Foundation appointed as Chairman of this year's Ball another representative of the younger group from among K.F. membership — Charles Nosal of Stamford, Conn. This is in recognition of the younger members in the Foundation and also of the numerous representation from Connecticut at the K.F. Annual Ball.



Charles Nosal

Charles Nosal has been a K.F. member from the first year annual memberships were established. His parents and his two brothers, Joseph and Daniel, are also K.F. members. Charles is President of Nosal Brothers, Inc. (Real Estate and Insurance) 625 Bedford St., Stamford, Conn. They have one of the finest (if not the finest) of the Real Estate office buildings in the State of Connecticut — a real show place, as may be seen from the illustration in our Ball Journal. Charles Nosal is former President of the Stamford Board of Realtors, Past Member and Secretary of Stamford's Planning Board, is now Director and Member of many Real Estate and Insurance Boards, and of professional, educational, fraternal and social organizations.

"In Lieu Of Flowers"

IN THE LIFE of all of us, whether young or old, rich or poor, there are the sad moments when someone near and dear to us passes away. It has been customary to send flowers or floral wreaths with our names attached as a symbol of sympathy to the bereaved. The greater and the costlier the bouquet the more profound our sympathy is supposed to be. And what happens to those flowers?

But symbols of sympathy change. Lately more and more people have been giving, instead of flowers, to the Red Cross, Cancer Research, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and to various educational causes — all in memory of the departed. The Kosciuszko Foundation

has also been receiving donations and memberships for scholarship purposes "in lieu of flowers." Such gifts are listed as designated, in our Monthly News Letter and a copy thereof is mailed to the bereaved widow and/or child(ren).

In the October 1956 issue of the Reader's Digest there appeared an article by Howard Whitman entitled *Enduring Memorials That Serve Mankind*, a reprint of which is enclosed with this News Letter. Please read it. It suggests "life and growth rather than death — a building towards the future." Buy flowers for your loved ones and friends when they are alive and can appreciate them; but when they pass on, why not, in their memory, send a contribution to the Kosciuszko Foundation for "Life and growth rather than death." — S.P.M.

Correction, Please

IN THE NOVEMBER issue of the News Letter we erroneously listed: "In Memory of Kasper Hango." It should have been: "In memory of Kasper Stefanski." This donation came from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hango of Clifton, N. J.

Also, some months ago, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hango sent a contribution "In memory of Joseph Jaworowski" but in the listing we only gave the name of the donors — omitting the rest. Those are human errors that occasionally occur for which we humbly apologize. — S.P.M.

The Younger Members

ON DECEMBER 21 the Younger Members group of the Kosciuszko Foundation, headed by Bernard Wielewinski, newly elected general chairman, brought their second year to a gala and successful close with their annual Christmas party. In an atmosphere of holly, mistletoe and good cheer approximately 100 people celebrated the holiday in the best of Polish and American Christmas tradition. The program was opened with an introduction by Audrey Radziwon, able and energetic chairlady for the event. The ever-lovely story of the Holy Night was told by Eugenia Olinkiewicz, and to the accompaniment of Polish carols she again reminded us of the festive and beautiful Christmas customs of Poland. The audience joined gaily in the singing, and then, led by the carolers, all went downstairs, where they were met at the door of the reception room by Miss Radziwon and Professor and Mrs. Mizwa. All shared in the breaking of the *Opłatek*, and in the refreshments and the gay atmosphere which took place afterwards. It was a lovely and memorable evening, and one to which all Younger Members will look forward each year.

Incidentally, some of the gaiety of that night was tinged with sadness, for the event which she so capably handled was Miss Radziwon's last one before leaving here to live in Buffalo. Audrey deserves a great vote of thanks for her enthusiastic work here, and while we'll all miss her greatly, we wish her the best of luck and happiness there!

The Younger Members will open their third year with a program which we feel will be of tremendous

interest to all Kosciuszko Foundation members and their friends. On January 25, at 8:00 P.M. will be presented a panel discussion entitled *The Political Crisis in Poland*. This program is being presented both to enable all to be in close touch with the present-day situation in Poland, and also as a tribute to the brave Poles there who fight so desperately and proudly for their freedom, and inspire pride in the hearts of free men throughout the world. For the event the Younger Members, and the chairman, Eugene Kusielewicz of the faculty of St. John's University are proud to present several prominent speakers who will each discuss a particular aspect of the events. Dr. Oscar Halecki will begin the discussion by speaking of the significance of the crisis. Dr. Halecki is president of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America is a member of the faculty of the graduate school of Fordham University, and the East European Studies Institute at Columbia University, as well as being a widely known author and one of the foremost authorities on East European history in the world. Next Boleslaw Wierzbianski, President of the International Federation of Free Journalists will speak on the role played by Radio Free Europe. Following this Dr. Irving G. Williams, noted author and authority on the American political scene, and chairman of the department of history, School of Education, St. John's University, will discuss the American Reaction to the Crisis. Following the panel discussion there will be a question and discussion period, and an opportunity to continue discussions over refreshments in the reception room. The Younger Members group feels this program to be of great intellectual and emotional significance for all Kosciuszko Foundation members, and heartily invites and recommends your attendance.

— Joan Koslosky

Personalia And Miscellanea

POLISH STUDIES in Art, Culture and Literature were introduced this year in Canisius College, Buffalo, with Bohdan Pawlowicz as lecturer. The Studies include Conversational Polish for beginners and on intermediate level.

DR. FELIX LABUNSKI — composer, lecturer and Professor of Composition in the College-Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati and a K.F. member — was commissioned by Xavier University to compose a work suitable for the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the university. The composition entitled *Xavieriana* was performed on November 20th.

AMONG THE YOUNGEST SET of the Kosciuszko Foundation is Master Jan Warren Karkosza (born June 26th), the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony A. Karkosza of Glen Head, N. Y. We think Jan Warren is now the youngest member ("Associate Member") in the Foundation. Stephen Reynolds, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Reynolds of Arlington, Va. to our knowledge has been the youngest member so far, having been enrolled as "Associate Member" the day he was born and has kept up his membership for the third year now.

Those Who Are Making The Kosciuszko Foundation Possible

Memberships and Donations for November, 1956

DURING the month of November the following contributions were received in the form of memberships and donations, new and renewed, for the Foundation's current program of activities during the fiscal year from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957:

NEW MEMBERSHIPS AND DONATIONS

Ignacy Paderewski Club, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.	\$20.00
Miss Frances X. Gates, Brooklyn	10.00
Dr. J. Rucker, Sanford, Fla.	10.00
Zygmunt F. Sarnowski, Esq., Woodhaven, N. Y.	10.00
Józef Suski, New York City	10.00
Prof. and Mrs. Francis J. Whit- field, Berkeley, Cal.	10.00
Rev. Chester A. Wisniewski, S.D.B., Ramsey, N. J.	10.00
Jacek Galazka, New York City	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Naparty, Schenectady, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Cecilia D. Patalita, Hollis, N. Y.	5.00
Polish Combatants Association, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Thaddeus J. Pyzik, Chicopee Falls, Mass.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Sadowski, Springfield, Mass.	5.00
Mrs. Anna Sowinski, Maspeth, N. Y.	5.00
John Wyszynski, Schenectady, N. Y.	5.00
3 Subscribing Memberships at \$2.00 each	6.00

RENEWED MEMBERSHIPS AND DONATIONS

Rev. J. E. Gryczka, Kingston, Pa.	\$500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kupiszew- ski, Orlando, Fla.	100.00
Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, USA.	100.00
Polish Women's Alliance of America, Chicago	100.00
New Mill Noodle and Macaroni Co., Chicago	75.00
Rt. Rev. Msgr. F. F. Burant, New York City	25.00
Dr. and Mrs. John A. Cetner, Loudonville, N. Y.	25.00
Adam G. Dunn, Newark, N. J.	25.00
Felix Falencki, Tarantum, Pa.	25.00
John Smolenski Memorial Democratic Club, Brooklyn	25.00
Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, USA., Women's Dept.	25.00
Polonaise Society, Orlando, Fla.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Roth, Rockville, Centre, N. Y.	25.00
John R. Soyke, Newark, N. J.	25.00

Leo Stawinski, New Hyde Park, N. Y.	25.00	Lt. Richard T. Cieciuch, Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
Leopold Wellisz, Eastchester, N. Y.	25.00	Miss Rita J. Czarnota, New York City	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Felix Bara, Jackson Heights, N. Y.	20.00	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dworan- czyk, Camden, N. J.	5.00
Jan Sowinski, Astoria, N. Y.	15.00	Dr. Andrew S. Ehrenkreutz, Ann Arbor, Mich.	5.00
Prof. George Z. F. Bereday, New York City	10.00	Mrs. Mary Filipkowski, So. Deerfield, Mass.	5.00
Sebastian Dybowski, Cambridge Springs, Pa.	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gutowski, Westfield, Mass.	5.00
Rev. John S. Felczak, Pine Island, N. Y.	10.00	Dr. and Mrs. J. Herchold, No. Bergen, N. J.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaw Gierat, Bronxville, N. Y.	10.00	Peter P. Jasiulko, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Joseph B. Glebocki, Brooklyn	10.00	Mr. Elmer B. Johnson, Stratford, Conn.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hart- mann, Huntington, N. Y.	10.00	Mrs. Kazimiera Kaminska, Brooklyn	5.00
Walter Jurkowski, Springfield, Mass.	10.00	T. Z. Korsak, Pittsburgh	5.00
Miss Kaye B. Kafka, Brooklyn	10.00	Walter F. Koza, Roselle Park, N. J.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Adam Karaczan, New York City	10.00	Frank J. Luchowski, No. Boston, N. Y.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Karwoski, Holyoke, Mass.	10.00	Miss Dorothea Mickiewicz, New York City	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kilanski, Brooklyn	10.00	Jan Mostowski, New York City	5.00
Stanley Kochanek, Chicopee Falls, Mass.	10.00	Frank Nakielski, New York City	5.00
Miss Helen Konopka, Astoria, N. Y.	10.00	Mrs. Anna Novak, Stratford, Conn.	5.00
Miss Janina Kremen, Brooklyn	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. D. Orzechowski, Brooklyn	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Matulek, Youngstown, Ohio	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Pazdur, Rome, N. Y.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Adam Mickiewicz, New York City	10.00	Mrs. Lucille H. Pihlman, Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
Miss Iza Mikuszcwska, Buffalo	10.00	Polish Falcons of America, Nest 762, Brooklyn	5.00
Prof. Otakar Odlozilik, Philadelphia	10.00	Polish Women's Club, Pittsburgh	5.00
Thaddeus S. Ogonowski, Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00	Pulaski Mutual Aid Society, Central Falls, R. I.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Orze, Youngstown, Ohio	10.00	Vladimir Rachmanoff, Bayside, N. Y.	5.00
Polish American Citizens Club, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.	10.00	Dr. P. E. Ringawa, Nanticoke, Pa.	5.00
Polish Women's Citizens Club of Ludlow, Mass.	10.00	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Ladislaus A. Sikora, Salem, Mass.	5.00
Miss Amelia Prokul, Maplewood, N. J.	10.00	Miss Eugenia Teperowicz, Berea, Ohio	5.00
Dr. William Pyka, New York	10.00	Tow. Jana Sobieskiego, Oddz. 210, PNS, Brooklyn	5.00
Dr. Edward E. Ronk, Sherman Oaks, Cal.	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trela, Rome, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Basia B. Rudolph, Ardsley On Hudson, N. Y.	10.00	Prof. Leon I. Twarog, Bcston, Mass.	5.00
John J. Schneider, Passaic, N. J.	10.00	John J. Voyton, Nanticoke, Pa.	5.00
Stefan Sieradzki, Philadelphia	10.00	John Walczak, Long Island City	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Skica, Youngstown, Ohio	10.00	Mrs. Bronislawa Walicka, Detroit	5.00
Miss Angeline Szafran, New York City	10.00	Wiktor A. Wojciechowski, Trenton, N. J.	5.00
Miss Stephanie Tempalski, Pittsburgh	10.00	Adam Wysocki, W. Hartford, Conn.	5.00
Walter Tyeski, Newark, N. J.	10.00	7 Subscribing Memberships at \$2.00 each	14.00
Mrs. Mary Walker, New York	10.00		
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Bogda- nowicz, Rome, N. Y.	5.00	Total for November 1956	\$1,845.00
Miss Alice T. Bogus, Scranton, Pa.	5.00	Previously listed	6,264.35
Mr. and Mrs. Jose Castells, New York City	5.00		
		Total from July 1 to November 30, 1956	\$8,109.35

THE HAPPY VALLEY SCHOOL
OJAI, CALIFORNIA

February 12, 1957

Dear Mrs. Kellogg:

I am extremely apologetic to be only now writing to thank you for your gift of Paderewski for our school library. Occasionally the most important correspondence gets buried in the mass of paper work involved in running our busy school, and I have been further delayed by a family situation which took me away from school for a few weeks.

We are so grateful for your book, which is written with such warmth and charm. I - like the children - found that I couldn't put it down! When it first came it lay on my desk for a day or so, and during that time a student came in to talk to me about a personal problem that was most disturbing to her. I had to leave the room for a long distance call, and when I returned she was deep in the book, and her anxiety, for the moment at least, was gone.

Since then a number of students have read Paderewski and have reported keen enjoyment and appreciation. Thank you for your gift, and again please forgive me for my unpardonably long delay in writing to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Anne Arundel Hopkins

(Miss) Anne Arundel Hopkins
Assistant Director



PUBLISHERS . THE VIKING PRESS INC . NEW YORK 22 NY

Cable address • Vikpress

625 MADISON AVENUE

Telephone • PLaza 5-4330

June 26, 1958

Miss Jean Kellogg
Route 1, Box 101
Carmel, California

Dear Miss Kellogg:

It was good of you to write to me and I am so sorry to know that your mother hasn't been well, but relieved to hear that she's making good progress.

I should hate to be any burden on either of you and if toward the 17th of July you feel it would be better not to come, please do say so. I shall be staying at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco after July 12.

But just supposing everything is in balance and I do come, I think it's going to avoid any complications if I just settle for the Del Monte Express on the 17th. I have been a bit under the weather myself and have been warned to take things rather gently and since I hate flying anyway the train will be better and not so likely to be fog-bound. So unless I hear from you I shall arrive in Monterey at 7:00 p.m. on July 17 and how I am looking forward to it!

Sincerely yours,

Annis Duff

AJD:dl

P. S. You may be relieved to know that I shall need to take an hour or two of the Friday (July 18) to see another of our authors in Carmel - Doris Gates, whom you may know. She had planned to come to San Francisco but she too has been ill so the mountain goes to Mohammed.



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625 MADISON AVENUE

Telephone • PLaza 5-4330

January 16, 1961

Mrs. James Dickie
Route 1, Box 101
Carmel, California

Dear Jean:

I'm so mortified not to have written you straight off when Prelude came. Perhaps I would have if I hadn't used up the time reading that lovely book!

You were so dear to send it to me, and I am so impressed with that lovely writing. It makes me rather wistful that more of your mother's work was not published, and yet that's a foolish thought because the quality of what has been and is in print is so much more valuable than any quantity for its own sake would have had.

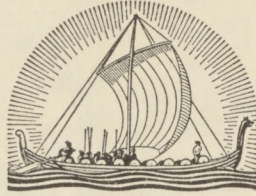
About "jacking up" Paderewski, I'm afraid we just have to accept the fact that a steady, if small, sale is all we can hope for now. There's such a flood of new books coming out every season that the backlist books have to depend on library and school sales alone. These will continue for a long time, I feel sure, so that while the income will spread rather thin over a long period, in the end it will amount to more than big sales for only one or two years.

Good luck in placing the nice little dog book - I hope that will be only one of many, many good things in your New Year. And oh, so much thanks for Prelude!

Affectionately,

AJD:dl

Ann's



THE VIKING PRESS INC • PUBLISHERS

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

Cable: VIKPRESS Telephone: (212) PLAZA 5-4330

October 3, 1967

Mrs. James Dickie
Ford and Story Roads
Carmel Valley, California
93924

Dear Jean:

Thank you and bless you for letting me know so quickly that you have found the copy of your mother's book. I should have been distressed indeed if it had gone astray.

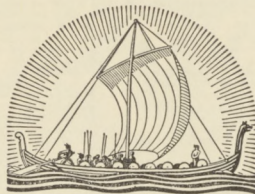
I think I should warn you that the probable reason why PADEREWSKI picked up last year was because of the title II money made available to the school libraries. The high rate of sale will probably not continue, but as you say this is such a good book that it will probably go on selling well. I always hope so in any case, because I'm very proud to have the book on our list.

Yes, indeed, I shall certainly try to be less helter-skelter when I go to the West Coast again and let you know so that we can have a meeting. I should love to see your gallery, and I'm glad to hear that it's flourishing.

Affectionately,

AJD:Jf

Annis Duff, Editor
VIKING JUNIOR BOOKS



THE VIKING PRESS INC • PUBLISHERS

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

Cable: VIKPRESS Telephone: (212) PLAZA 5-4330

May 24, 1966

Mrs. James Dickie
Ford and Story Roads
Carmel Valley, Calif. 93924

Dear Mrs. Dickie:

We would like to put PADEREWSKI into our library binding at 10 per cent of net royalty. Unfortunately, the book is not selling so well that we can do a printing large enough to go into both trade and library editions. I am enclosing a form letter which we sent out at the beginning of our library program and which explains it.

We realize that there will be a lessening of income per copy if we do it in the library edition only, since your royalty on the trade edition is 20 per cent of receipts. However, we are hopeful that there will be an increase in the number of books sold, which would offset this. And, if we were to put it into a trade edition only, because of the small printing quantity, we would need to ask you to take a royalty reduction to about 18 per cent of receipts in order to come anywhere near meeting our budget.

I'm enclosing an amendment letter, covering the library edition. Will you be good enough to sign both copies and return the original to us?

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Haffey

dcl
encls.



THE VIKING PRESS INC • PUBLISHERS

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

Cable: VIKPRESS Telephone: (212) PLAZA 5-4330

September 14, 1967

Mrs. James Dickie
Story Road
Carmel Valley, California
93924

Dear Jean:

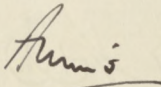
It's distressing to come back from vacation to find your letter here asking for the return of *THE GIRL THAT RULED A KINGDOM*. The reason for my distress is that I mailed the book back to you on the third of June, 1965, according to our records here, and I'm terribly upset to think that it might never have reached you.

Could you take another look around and see if it may be tucked into a wrong place in a bookshelf? I'd feel so horribly guilty if I thought I had been the means of your losing the last copy of your mother's book.

I had hoped at least to talk to you on the telephone when I was in California in July, but things were too hectic and I found myself on the way home before I had done half the telephoning and visiting I wanted to do. I'll just have to hope for a little more leisure the next time. And I shall certainly look forward to hearing about your art gallery, which I think must be very exciting.

Affectionate good wishes to you and Jim,

AJD:jf


Annis Duff, Editor
VIKING JUNIOR BOOKS



THE VIKING PRESS INC • PUBLISHERS

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

Cable: VIKPRESS Telephone: (212) PLAZA 5-4330

June 3, 1965

Mrs. James Dickie
Ford & Story Roads
Carmel Valley, California

Dear Jean:

When your letter came asking for the return of The Girl Who Ruled a Kingdom I felt quite a pang because I've wanted to be convinced that it could be successfully republished.

Just to settle my own wavering judgment I asked a good librarian to read the book for me, and her feeling is the same as mine. She thoroughly enjoyed reading it, and admires the writing, but doubts whether it would be sufficiently well liked by "modern" girls to warrant the investment of reissuing it.

So, very wistfully, I'm sending your copy back, with kind thanks for your patience in waiting so long.

much

There's the barest chance that I may be in your neck of the woods this summer, and if it works out so that I'll have time for more than just dashing out and dashing home again I'll let you know. It would be wonderful to see you and Jim again!

Affectionately,

Annie

AJD:acm
encl:



PUBLISHERS • THE VIKING PRESS INC • NEW YORK 22 NY

Cable address • Vikpress

625 MADISON AVENUE

Telephone • PLaza 5-4330

May 12, 1959

Miss Jean Kellogg
Route 1, Box 101
Carmel, California

Dear Jean:

I can only apologize for the long delay in writing to you about Mills' letter.

As yet we have not been able to take up seriously the matter of reissuing Jadwiga - too many immediately pressing things to take care of. However, the opinion of our rights department seems to be that regardless of whether the book is or is not now in print permission to make use of it as the basis of another biography would be the same. That is, that reasonable use may be made of any existing book for research, provided acknowledgment is made in print of the author's indebtedness to that book. "Fair practice" permits the use of a limited amount of direct quotation, but any extensive quotation may be used only with the written permission of the copyright holder.

In this particular case I should think that your mother's original permission to Miss Mills to use Jadwiga as "source for a young people's biography" would still be valid since at that time - and I assume now - there would be no likelihood that such use would impair the value or sale of your mother's Jadwiga.

I do hope that the pressures will lift soon so that we can really think about reissuing Jadwiga. Meantime, forgive my appearance of neglect and here's my love to you and your mother.

Annis

AJD:dl



THE VIKING PRESS INC • PUBLISHERS

625 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK • N Y • 10022

Cable: Vikpress Telephone: (212) PL 5-4330

August 29, 1968

Mrs. James Dickie
Ford and Story Roads
Carmel Walley, California 93924

Dear Jean:

This royalty statement comes with my special greetings, because this is the last time I shall be sending the statements out.

I am retiring from Viking at the end of the year to go back to my own writing, and I can't go without telling you how much I've enjoyed the work and the play we've had together. Isn't it splendid that PADEREWSKI keeps on going on?

My greetings to Jim, and love to you,

Annis Duff
Editor
Viking Junior Books

AJD/eb
Enc.

Suira Club

WILLIAM E. COLBY
BIG SUR
MONTEREY COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

Dec. 27- '60

Dear Jean: We feel favored indeed to receive a copy of your mother's "Prelude" which we shall read with all the greater pleasure because we know your mother and you.

I always counted your father and mother as among my choicest friends.

Trusting that you and your husband had a wonderful Christmas and will have a New Year filled with blessings.

I am faithfully yours
we are

Will Colby

Both of you come and see us,

Aug. 23rd 1965.

Dear Mrs Dickie:- Recently I wrote the Viking Press as I wanted to get in touch with your mother Charlotte Kellogg whose Paderewski biography I had just read having found it in a High School library. I hadn't known of this book until recently. I enjoyed it so much that I wanted to tell Mrs Kellogg and also wanted to give her a few bits of information about Mr. Paderewski, my brother having been a protege of Mr. P. and through his generosity had the privilege of studying six years with Sigismund Stojowski at the Institute of Musical Art. My brother Don Johnson has a lovely letter from Mr. Paderewski written at the time our father died. It is a letter of some length & in his own writing. I

have three dress shirt buttons which
were Paderewski's, he having fitted
my brother out with proper dress
for a concert. The buttons are white
pearl with a bit of platinum & very
tiny diamonds in the center. Thought
you might like to hear of my bits
of Paderewski sagas. I was of course
sorry to hear that Mrs Kellogg had
passed away but had thought it might
be the case since her book was published
several years ago. I send belated
sympathy.

Cordially yours,
Halcyon J. Gibson



P.S. - I am hoping to buy a copy of
the book. My address

2524 Honeycreek Ave., Fort Worth, Texas

76111

Viking Penguin Inc.

Viking Penguin Inc. • 40 West 23 Street • New York, N.Y. 10010 • Telephone: (212) 807-7300 • Telex: 233776

August 27, 1984

Mrs. James Dickie
1428 Monroe
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mrs. Dickie:

I am attempting to track down a Mrs. Jean Kellogg Dickie, who lived in Carmel, California in 1963. She is the daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg who wrote PADEREWSKI in 1958.

Copyright renewal registration is pending for this work and if you are in fact the daughter of Mrs. Kellogg, would you kindly fill out, sign and return the enclosed form to me as soon as possible?

Thank you very much for your kind assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Ellen Burrasca

Ellen Burrasca
Copyrights & Contracts

Encl.

8/30/84 answered - o.k.,

Viking Penguin Inc.

Viking Penguin Inc. • 40 West 23 Street • New York, N.Y. 10010 • Telephone: (212) 807-7300 • Telex: 233776

September 5, 1984

Mrs. Jean Dickie
428 Monroe Street #2
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mrs. Dickie:

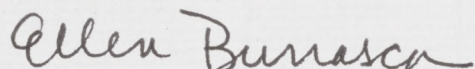
I am so grateful to you for your letter of August 30th advising us that you are the daughter of Charlotte Kellogg and authorizing us to renew her work entitled PADEREWSKI.

We keep track of all our authors' works and try to send letters out to all authors' whose works are due for renewal. Therefore, although we have notified you that we will be renewing the copyright for this work, it does not necessarily mean that we have plans to reprint the work. We are submitting the renewal application to ensure that the copyright will be protected for as long as possible.

As soon as I receive the completed renewal certificate from the Copyright Office in Washington, D.C., I will send a copy of it on to you for your own records.

Once again, thank you so much for your timely reply to my request and please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely,



Ellen Burrasca
Contracts & Copyrights Department

Paderewski to Be Buried in Poland

■ **Music:** The United States will return the remains of the famed pianist and statesman to his homeland by June 28, 1992. He died in exile almost 50 years ago.

From the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Ignace Jan Paderewski's remains will be returned to Poland by June 28, 1992, more than half a century after the famed pianist died during a wartime exile in the United States, officials said Thursday.

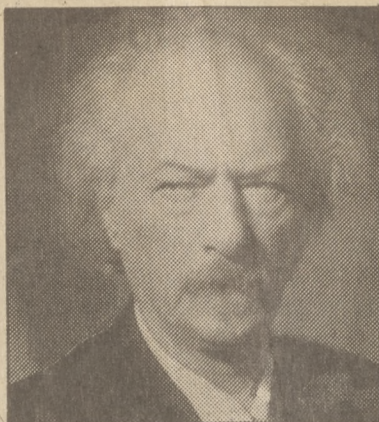
Paderewski died June 29, 1941. His casket has lain ever since in Arlington National Cemetery, near the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Paderewski's body could not be returned to Poland at the time because his homeland was under Nazi occupation. But President Franklin D. Roosevelt vowed that his remains would go back "when Poland is free."

World War II was followed by decades of Communist rule in Poland. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy reaffirmed Roosevelt's pledge that the musician and statesman would have a final resting place in a free Poland.

Following elections in Poland last year, the United States proposed to return Paderewski's remains on June 29 of this year, the 50th anniversary of his death.

But Polish President Lech Walesa, visiting Washington in March, said this date would come in the middle of an election campaign and there would not be "enough dignity in that period" to properly honor the Polish hero. He asked that the return be put off to next year.



Ignace Jan Paderewski: Return delayed by elections in Poland.

"While he (Walesa) had been elected president, the parliament had not been elected, and there

was still a lot of the old bureaucracy," said Edward L. Rowny, a former U.S. arms control official of Polish descent who has played a key role in the arrangements.

Rowny said a ceremony will be held at the temporary tomb in Arlington on June 29, inaugurating a yearlong commemoration of Paderewski, culminating in the return of his remains to Poland on June 28 of next year.

Richard Uniwersal, counselor of the Polish Embassy in Washington, confirmed that the June 28 date had been agreed upon but said there had since been some discussion of moving it up to Nov. 11, the anniversary of Polish independence at the end of World War I.

Parliamentary elections are expected to have been completed by then, Uniwersal said.

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